The Bombay Gazette

IES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 3, 1882.

TAL

MALTA,
RINDISI.

ther
ed as

Tuesday.
th July.
11th ,,
18th ,,
25th ,,
1st Aug.
8th ,,
15th ,,
22nd ,,
29th ,,

Mazagon.

T SAID,
, BRIN-
by every
to Lon-
assengers

JAPAN-
, MEL-
LOMBO.
1882.
h July.

Class.
Rs.
375
75
225

rs at Colombo.
KER,
. N. Company.

GATION

Mail-steamers,
with Italian Gov-

BOMBAY
on the 1st
calling at
ATANIA, PORT

BOMBAY
RSEILLES.
Including wines, with food.

livered in LON-
nt allowed in the
be charged for at
Agent.
amers will leave

ust, 1882.
carried on board,
launch, leaving

on, available for

ighton Route R 80
do. .. 58
do. .. 130
do. .. 93
s of Freight, &c.,

OZZONI,
S. N. Company,
Circle, Bombay.

Agents.

BOMBAY.

NE Steamers
rly once a month
mbay, commencing
leaving Mauri-

MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Co., BOMBAY,
ALCUTTA,
GES by P. & O.,
other Steamer.
Commission.

EW SYSTEM
IONAL TRAVEL-
ailable for one or
ny route from all
T, PALESTINE,
AIN, AUSTRA-
PAN, AMERICA.

through India are
rnment of India and
are intended exclu-

he Italian Govern-
S. COOK & SON,
in India, which will
orence, Milan, &c.,

S. COOK & SON,
of the European
shed 1841.

ANY, (Ld.)

TIONERY.

Rs. A.

ontaining 10 paper and per box 5 8
ng 5 quires envelopes 2 zed surface ...per box 3 0
ontaining 5 and 100 en- or unglazed per box 3 0
3 quires and 100 square ...per box 2 12
BINET, con- paper and 96 ...per box 2 0
2½ quires square en- sorted tints ...per box 1 8
s note paper ...per box 1 12
es thick note ...per box 2 0
ng 2 quires pes, assorted ...per box 1 12
OX, contain- te paper, as- er, &c., and ...per box 3 0
OX, contain- envelopes, 2 , for slighter ...per box 3 0
BINET, con- per and 96 ...per box 1 12
containing or red note .. per box 0 12
, containing note paper ..per box 0 12
0 sheets post repped note pes, assorted ...per box 0 12
ing 24 sheets paper and 24 ...per box 0 12
ontaining 24 se paper and .. per box 0 12
OX, contain- Initial" note assorted tin ...per box 0 12
ng 30 sheets paper and 30 ...per box 0 12
g 30 sheets paper and 30 ...per box 0 12
sheets grey 0 square en- ...per box 0 12
o. ...per box 0 12
eets "Dum hand painted shape enve- ...per box 0 8

ANY (Ld.),

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should ac company forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 30th June, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobacco commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle..................	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CA[illegible]

Best quality, of the strongest material, and highly finished on both sides, they slip rea[illegible] when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
Squeezers' with round corner	..per pack	Re. 1 12	Re. 2 0
,,	.. ,, doz. packs	19 0	21 0
,, gilt edged	.. ,, pack	2 0	2 4
,,	.. ,, doz. packs	22 8	25 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenographic Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lenses.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS,
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.
Small Bottles ....Re.	0 14
Large Bottles .... ,,	1 8

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 156th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st July, 1882.

FOR SALE.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal Stucco. May be painted and papered within twelve hours of its application to the bare walls, and by its use rooms may be rendered habitable before the materials commonly employed would begin to dry. It is worked without the slightest difficulty, the labour being easier and less expensive than with any other Stucco whatever. Price Rupees 14-8 per cask of 280 lbs.

WARDEN & Co.
25, Meadows-street.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 18, Rampart-row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] July, 1882, at 4 p.m. (Bombay time), for the purpose of laying before such meeting an account as required by Section 155 of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866.

J. GORDON,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, Liquidators.
Bombay, 1st July, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 500 square SAWN TEAK TELEGRAPH POLES.

Specification and conditions of contract may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after the 3rd instant.

Tenders addressed to the Agent will be received at his office until 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

J. H. ABBOTT, Actg. Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone-circle, 1st July, 1882.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. on Preferential Shares and 6¼ per cent. on Ordinary Shares, for the year ended 31st December, 1881, will be PAID on and after TUESDAY, the 4th July, 1882, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 30th ultimo on production of their Share Certificates at the office of the Company, 8 Church Lane, Bombay.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 1st July, 1882.

NOTICE.

SURGEON-GENERAL ALEXANDER WRIGHT (deceased), PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said ALEXANDER WRIGHT, retired Surgeon-General, late of Bombay, East Indies, and afterwards residing at Hollycot Lasswade, in the County of Midlothian in Scotland, deceased, who died at Hollycot, aforesaid, on the 22nd day of November, 1881, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits (with the extract, last Will and Testament, and the Testament Testamenteer annexed) were granted on the 30th day of June, 1882, applicable to the Bombay Presidency, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esquire, sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Limited, until MARGARET OSWALD WRIGHT, widow, the relict and sole Executrix of the said deceased, should obtain Probate granted to her, are required within one month from the date hereof to send to the said Administrator at his office in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Margaret Oswald Wright, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1882.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock (Madras Time) on the 15th July, 1882, for LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of CHUNDOOL and MUDDUT, under the provisions of the Opium Act 1 of 1878, and the rules passed thereunder at the undermentioned localities.

CHUNDOOL SHOPS.	MUDDUT SHOPS.
New Hanuman Lane.	Nizampura.
Coombharwada.	Old Nagpada.
Chuckla Road.	Chuckla.
Old Coombharwada.	Old Coombharwada.
Bhendy Bazaar.	Bhendy Bazaar.
Do.	Bhendy Bazaar Cross Road.
Duncan Road.	Do.
Butcher Street.	Erskine Road.
Grass Bazaar.	Chor Bazaar.
Upper Mahim.	Upper Mahim.

[illegible] conditions and requirements [illegible] Collector of Customs in charge of Opium [illegible] may offer for one shop, or for several, or for the [illegible] ber of shops, but tenders for more than one [illegible] state separately the bid made for each, and the bids for each shop will be accepted or rejected irrespective of whether bids for other shops by the same man have been rejected or accepted.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 30th June, 1882.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND ALLIED BRANCHES.

THE Business of the above Company commences from this date, and will be carried on in the premises hitherto occupied by Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., at the following addresses :—

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT.—Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

BRANCHES.—The Ridge, Malabar Hill, and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

LABORATORY.—6 and 7 Armenian Lane, Fort.

Illustrated Price Lists and Catalogues are in preparation and will shortly be issued.

The undersigned trusts that the Public will continue to accord the same liberal support to the Company for which the old firm has so long been indebted, and assures them that no exertions will be spared in the management to meet or anticipate their requirements.

Purchasers for Cash are requested to note that a receipt will be given for every purchase at the three establishments.

D. S. KEMP,
General Manager.
Bombay, July 1, 1882.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or Infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea sickness, the only food patients can bear.

Per Jar Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE.

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.

UNANIMOUSLY pronounced the FINEST WHISKY in the Indian market. Immediately arrests the attention of Connoisseurs.

Dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

NO Refreshment Buffet is now without this attractive and refreshing beverage. The social amenities are much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8.

Note.—Vivone is now carried by rail at reduced rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as. — Cash. per doz. Rs. as.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Of uniform quality at all times.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...
Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...
Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting ,,	.. ,, 45 and 60
,, ½ ,, ,,	.. ,, 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLIES.

CHEROOTS.	Per 1,000	Per 100	CIGARS.	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8	REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2	FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4	PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0			
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12			

DINDIGULS.

CHEROOTS.	Per 1,000	Per 100	CIGARS.	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4	LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8	CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0			

The above Brands are all *Specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, manufactured of carefully selected New Season's tobacco, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

J. NEUBERG,
5 MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO., FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the Newest and most approved shapes, made specially to stand the Climate and WARRANTED not to CHANGE COLOUR.

	Rs.	as.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen ...	8	8
Black Soft Felt, Round Crown, cannot possibly get out of shape ...	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Drab Soft Felt, Wire Brims, Superior Quality	8	8
Fawn Stiff Felt, Round Crown	8	8

A large stock of Hawkes Regulation Helmets, Elwoods Helmets in great variety, Tweed Hats, Caps, Boys' Felt Hats, Ladies' Felt Hats and Helmets.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,009 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bell's Life.
Bird O'Freedom.
Engineer.
Engineering.
English Mechanic.
Field.
Funny Folks.
Graphic.
Home and Colonial Mail.
Home News.
Illustrated Penny Paper.
Illustrated Police News.
Illustrated Sport & Dram. [News.
Land and Water.
Life.
Mail.
New York Ill. Times.
Overland Mail.
Pall Mall.
Pictorial World.
Public Opinion.
Punch.
Queen.
Reynolds' Weekly News.
Saturday Review.
Sporting Life.
Sporting Times.
St. James Budget.
Truth.
Vanity Fair.
World.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
Bombay : Meadow-street. Poona : East-street.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 gallons SULPHURIC ETHER. Specific gravity should not exceed ·725.

Tenders will be opened on the 20th July at noon.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

CRICKET NOTICE.
NORTH AND SOUTH MATCH.

SECRETARIES of GYMKHANAS at the undermentioned stations are requested to communicate to the undersigned on or before the 1st August next, the names of their best cricketers who may be willing to play for the North at Poona early in September next, with a brief cricket history of each.

The eleven will then be selected by a committee and the names be duly notified.

Abu.
Ahmedabad.
Baroda.
Bhownugger.
Bhuj.
Broach.
Deesa.
Deolali.
Hydrabad.
Indore.
Jacobabad.
Kaira.
Karachi.
Kolaba.
Malligaum.
Mehidpur.
Mhow.
Neemuch.
Nusseerabad.
Panch Mahals.
Quetta.
Shikarpur.
Surat.
Tanna.

G. E. HANCOCK,
Rajkot, 1st July, 1882. Major.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!!—Of almost EVERY MAKER, the "SINGER" and "WHEELER and WILSON" included. ORIGINALS, no imitations or counterfeits. All guaranteed for twelve months. Send for catalogue. H. A. GEYER, Elphin. Circle, Bombay.

NO SEWING-MACHINE has ever equalled the high excellency of Singer's Sewing-machines. Beware of imitation machines sold under various names by other shopkeepers. All information and illustrated catalogues post free. [illegible] Church Gate-Street, Bombay.

P. DeSOUZA, UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, and ENGRAVER, Churney Boyd-road, near Girgaum Portuguese Chapel.—TERMS MODERATE.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS, No. 2, per 100 Re. 1-12. A mild, easy, and short smoke.—HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow-street.

JUST unpacked a consignment of FANCY FLOWER POTS, with stands, CENTRES-PIECES, SPECIMEN GLASSES, EGG STANDS and BUTTER-POTS.—BARTON & Co., Church Gate-street.

WANTED, by a gentleman, on strictly moderate terms, board and lodging with a quiet partie in a healthy locality near the sea. Reply with full [illegible] to Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

VIENNA CHAIRS, [illegible] walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant. Furniture just to hand, Rs. 60 per doz. or Rs. 5-8 each.—J. NEU[illegible] Bombay.

SURGEON REQUIRED for steamer going to Jeddah in a week. Apply to W. and A. GRAHAM & Co.

PRIVATE Board and Lodgings will be available on the 1st July next for ladies and gentlemen, at No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort. Full particulars on application.

JUST received real Jenitze Cigarettes. Price Rs. 25 per 1,000. SAKURCHUND KHIMCHUND, Tea, Cigar & Cigarette Merchant, 51, Graham's Buildings, Fort.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a LANCASHIRE BOILER from 20 to 24 feet long, diameter 6½ or 7 feet, second-hand, to carry a pressure of 60 lbs. Apply "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of finest Danish Butter.—½ lb. tins Rs. 4-2-0 per half dozen, 1 lb. tins Rs. 7-12-0 per half dozen.—OWEN and OKELL, 23, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, a second hand "Tangye's" Horizontal 10-h. p. STEAM ENGINE, complete with pump, &c., and in first class order. Rs. 1,100. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Bombay.

WANTED to purchase 20 Platts double action gins in good working order, with or without Rollers. Also an horizontal steam-engine plain slide valve cylinder 16 to 18 diameter. Address "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BACON, 12 annas per lb., CHEESE whole, 10 annas; CUT, 11 annas per lb for cash. PEARSE, 22, Apollo-street and Rampart-row.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 6th July next, a very desirable upperstoried BUNGALOW in Grant Road, near the Grant Road Station, only a minute's walk, now in the occupation of Mr. Ainsworth. Rent only Rs. 80. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE.

THE REGIMENTAL STORES of the 3rd Sind Horse, disbanded, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Jacobabad on the 7th JULY, 1882. These Stores comprise saddlery, arms, accoutrements, regimental necessaries, drill cloth, lace, and all articles pertaining to a Native Cavalry Regiment.

MADRAS CANE-MATTING.

STOCK always on hand, and any quantity can be supplied at the shortest notice.

RICHARD WATSON,
Ice Factory, Madras.

SICK NURSING MADE EASY.
NURSES' CLINICAL REGISTER.

IN order to nurse serious cases of acute disease to a successful termination a good method is of the greatest importance. The Register, a page to a day, shows at a glance the physical phenomena, food, stimulants, and medicines for each hour of the day and night. The chart for each day of the week is printed in separate colour and the night hours are tinted dark. Prices bound : 14, Re. 1 ; 28, Rs. 2 ; 49, Rs. 3-4. The Manager, Liverpool Press, Allahabad.

(Allrights Reserved.)

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH and FIFTH CALLS of Rs. 150 each are made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on or before the 3rd of July and 10th of August, 1882, respectively.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after the above dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

MILITARY RISKS.

IT is an advantage to Military Men to effect Assurances in time of Peace, as the small Military Extra covers the Risk of War in any part of the Globe. Should Officers delay effecting Assurances until time of War, they are then liable to pay a heavy War Extra.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Life Office, 14, Rampart-row, Bombay, June, 1882.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

COFFEE AND CINCHONA ESTATE TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
CUSROO ESTATE.
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing. 42,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 years old and ready for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yellamulla Deshom of the Nembalakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla, Piria Shola and Ouchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its situation, manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for investment. Apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient preparation made from the fresh Betel-nut, combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice. It cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Sold in pots at Re. 1 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence of best material.—

1. Lawn-tennis Bats (curved or straight) Rs. 2-8 each.
2. Racquet do. ,, 3-0 each.
3. Badminton do. (gent.'s or ladies') ,, 1-0 each.
4. Lawn-tennis and Badminton nets, Rs. 5 and Re. 1-8 respectively.
5. Shuttle cocks, Rs. 3 and 4 per dozen.
6. Riding and Walking Canes, silver-mounted, Re. 1-8 each.

Fancy bats with Monograms, made to order. Also just received per s. s. Indus Jefferies' best Lawn-tennis and Racquet gear. Prices on application. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

FOR SALE.
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST received a Bran new English-built "Erdody" Cart, suitable for a Horse [illegible] hands, by Windover of Long Acre. Rs. 650.

A light 4-seated Barouche [illegible]

A hand[illegible] Horse, 16 hands, up[illegible] a Charger. Thoroughly [illegible]

Just received new sets of double [illegible] plated Harnesses per s. s. "Lady Dalhousie."

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 4800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to [illegible] miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely.—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bona fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 19[illegible] A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the [illegible] revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bona fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only pa[illegible] which a grantee will have to make on rec[illegible] grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of sur[illegible] demarcation. In consideration of such payment [illegible] Commissioner will cause a survey to be made [illegible] will furnish the grantee with a copy of su[illegible] and will cause boundary marks to be erected a[illegible] points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation [illegible] shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(d) small strips will [illegible] reserved leading to landing places for the [illegible] efit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government [illegible] now spending much larger sums than heretofore on [illegible] in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the [illegible] further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bona fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the [illegible] March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the bona fide character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882

COMMERCI

SATUR

In the absence of anything of a special character regarding the Egyptian situation, commercial matters to-day have remained unchanged in almost every particular. As before great hesitation is shown about embarking on any transactions *viâ* Canal, and at the same the probability of traffic being interrupted is not sufficiently to induce a commencement of the speculation which that event would give rise to.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 99½, a decline of ⅛, and French Rentes come ½ lower at 113¾. Rupee Paper is unaltered, but in Indian Bank shares we notice a decline of £1 in Orientals, whilst mercantile are 10s. per share higher.

In the General Produce markets Reuter reports no change, but we hear from private sources that wheat is dull and lower.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported quiet but firm, at previous prices, whilst an advance of ⅛d. is quoted in 40s. Mule Twist.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, sales 12,000 bales, the only change in prices being an advance of 1-16d. in Good Hingunghaut, which is merely nominal, there being no stock of the description. To-day's market also comes steady at unchanged prices, but the day's sales are only estimated at 8,000 bales. In New York ready Mid-Uplands is still quoted at 12⅝ cents, but September shipment yesterday was 2 points higher at 12·37, and to-day October is quoted at 12·74 cents per lb., which may be taken as a rise of 20 points. This places distant deliveries again higher than spot Cotton, a somewhat important feature as indicating the view of the future now finding most favour in New York.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position. The most noticeable feature is the large reduction which has taken place again this week in the total visible supply—120,000 bales—thus bringing it down to 258,000 bales below the corresponding period last year, and only 200,000 bales ahead of the same date in 1880. At this rate of going, two months time will see the figures close upon half a million bales behind last year, and unless political complications intervene, adversely higher prices are almost certain to be established, good crops in Europe and a favorable monsoon here, all pointing to a large scale of consumption.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Week's Receipts	9,000	21,000	17,000
,, Exports to U. K.	32,000	25,000	28,000
,, to Continent	15,000	7,500	9,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,537,000	5,624,400	4,853,100
,, Exports to U. K.	2,183,700	2,596,600	2,415,000
,, to Cont.	1,194,100	1,683,200	1,256,900
,, Stock in the Ports	306,000	357,000	277,000
Saturday's Receipts	2,000	2,700	1,500

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th June affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Total supply of all kinds	2,180,000	2,433,480	1,982,950
,, ,, Surats	876,000	558,540	511,030

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	884,000	881,990	768,430
,, London	66,000	49,740	54,540
American Afloat	60,000	92,000	132,000
East Indian ,,	223,000	100,000	150,000
	1,233,000	1,123,730	1,104,970
Price of Mid.-Uplands	6⅛d.	6 3-16d.	6⅞d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.	4½	4 15-16
Difference	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 15-16

Exchange.—There has been no change of any kind during the day, next to nothing in the shape of actual business having been done :—

We still quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ..1s. 8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..1s. 7 31-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight ..1s. 8⅓d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight ..1s. 8 7-32d. ,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ..2·13½ ,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at par, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been dull with a further downward tendency. It is very evident that so long as the present unsettled state of things prevails, buyers will refrain from operating, and even without any great pressure to sell prices will continue weak. We now quote Fours, Rs. 100⅞ to 13-16 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 107¼.

Shares have been very quiet during the day with practically no change in prices.

In Cotton business has been put a stop to by the rain, but the market is firm and nominally unchanged in price. Stocks now are pretty well weeded of anything of decent quality, and unlike last season there will be very little done until after the monsoon is over.

Seeds and Wheat are steady at previous prices.

Freights are very quiet by Canal with exceedingly little doing. By the Cape there is, perhaps, a shade more enquiry.

Piece-goods are firm owing to the favourable appearance of the rains. From up-country the accounts are now nearly all that could be desired, and dealers are hopeful of a district improvement being visible in the demand for goods at an early date.

Coals continue very strong with an active demand for arrivals, but practically no sellers. Telegrams from Home report no steam tonnage to be had for this side, and even if nothing happens to the Canal it seems likely we shall see higher prices, as the rates offering for steamers Home will not induce owners to send their boats here unless tempted by high freights outward.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

			Paid	Last	Cash Rates.
					Rs.
[illegible]				5p. ct.	785
[illegible]			all	10 do.	160
[illegible]		500	all	5 do.	700
[illegible]	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
[illegible]k of India	37,320	100	12½	2 do.	97

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	3,000	2,850	50	960
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p. ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,150
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	100	40	400
[illegible]llary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	580
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	500 77
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	1,075
[illegible]aba Press Co	560	1,880	1,880	10	[illegible]
[illegible]lera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	235
[illegible]ndia Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,170
[illegible] Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p. s.	2,750
Fort [illegible] Press Co	500	900	all	15 p. s.	570
Fr[illegible] Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	550
[illegible]ussell Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	342½
New Indian Press	2,400	120	125	Rs. 11	215
Prince of W. Press	120	[illegible]	1,500	235	2,075
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	730	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	60	600	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	60		50	560

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]re Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Ma[illegible]on Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000		24
New [illegible] Co	4,000	5,000	2,925	Rs. 30	822½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,500	1,400	Rs. 5	227½

* For distribution.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal issued on the 27th June, as compared with that for the 20th June :—

	20th June. Rs.	A.	P.	27th June. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,886	4	4	30,11,886	4	4
Treasury Balance	2,55,89,100	10	0	2,37,91,092	11	8
Other Deposits	2,60,20,380	11	8	2,68,97,803	8	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	[illegible]			[illegible]		
[illegible]adries	16,70,942	11	3	17,13,232	4	5
Rs.	7,60,01,906	11	0	7,57,12,475	11	2
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	82,98,130	11	0	82,14,393	14	0
Other authorized Invtmts	15,03,315	0	0	15,88,315	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	64,85,225	0	7	62,20,165	3	0
Bills on do.	42,20,640	8	1	33,87,566	10	7
Bills Discounted	2,45,31,190	11	2	2,61,90,308	1	6
Balances with other Banks	3,86,199	1	9	6,14,735	11	11
Bullion	6,15,007	4	4	6,26,815	0	4
Dead Stock	12,01,771	3	9	12,01,320	9	9
Stamps	8,158	5	0	8,222	5	0
Sundries	3,41,544	9	5	3,42,401	7	5
Cash at Head Office	6,29,601	8	3	1,03,09,595	14	7
Do. at Branches	1,[illegible],33,783	9	2	1,10,37,509	0	1
Rs.	7,06,01,906	11	6	7,57,42,178	11	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Fathe Sultan, 618 tons, Captain H. Jones, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The A. H. Lloyd Co's. steamer Daphne, 1,395 tons, Captain G. Doucich, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mail, and four deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Coconada, 517 tons, Captain T. W. Lewins, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Kurrachee with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Hydaspes, 1,891 tons, Captain R. Harvey, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Australia, &c., brought the Australian mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Sydney :—Mr. and Mrs. Beresford and infant, Mrs. Mowatt, Surg.-Major Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beveridge and three children, Miss Galdie, Captain F. W. Campbell, Major and Mrs. D. F. Hugshey and two infants, Col. and Mrs. Johnson and four servants. From [illegible].—Mr. C. Dewing, Master Greenhogh, Mr. W. Southall. From Glenelg.—Lieut. [illegible]enham. From Colombo.—Mr. H. Maxwell. From Singapore.—Mr. Ootamull Ragoomull.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
1	Coconada (s)	Lewins	Kurrachee, June 28.

TURES.

	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Singapore (s)	Merello	Genoa, &c.
	Thibet (s)	Thompson	China, &c.
	Lucile	Turner	Rangoon.
	Calcutta	Dewis	Liverpool.
	Daphne (s)	Doucich	China, &c.

The barque Fathe Sultan, Jones, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Henzada, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June			
27	Clan Buchanan (s)	Russell	Liverpool, May 21.
	Roxburgh (s)	Dunlop	East London, June 23.
28	Sirdhana (s)	Brown	Bombay, June 18.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Bombay, June 7.
	Makarani (s)	Burleigh	Rangoon, June, 20.
	Argomene	Williams	Liverpool, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

June 28—Steamers Reliance and 2 Steamers (numbers undistinguishable). Barque Star of Denmark.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June 29 D. of Devonshire (s) ...... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June 29 Culna (s) ...... Calcutta. & N. P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 1.

From Glasgow.

Hispania (s)—7 cases stationery, Finlay Muir and Co.

From Liverpool.

Athabasca (s)—1 package white zinc paint, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein.

Hispania (s)—6 cases botiling wire, 13 cases tobacco, J. Neuberg ; 17 packages pale ale, Treacher and Co.

Inchelutha (s)—10 cases glassware, Visram Allana.

From London.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—5 cases marble papers, Keekabhoy Abdoolhoosein ; 6 cases confectionery, Hussonally Peerkhan.

Ravenna (s)—7 cases spirit and medicines and 111 cases portwine and moselle, Treacher and Co ; 100 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—1 hogshed brandy, Dhunjeebhy Cowasjee.

From New York.

Hesperia (s)—26 cases tobacco, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

From Antwerp.

Inchelutha (s)—4 cases silver plate glass, Esmaljee Tajbhoy.

From Trieste.

Daphne (s)—13 cases sewing machines, H. A. Geyer ; 3 cases glassware, Visram Allana ; 33 boxes bar silver (Rs. 96,000), The National Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 1.

For Liverpool.

Speke Hall (s)—5 cwts coir yarn, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 171 bales rags, Farnham and Co ; 456 cwts wheat, John Marshall ; 162 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 43 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 115 bales cotton, Runchordass Lalljee ; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

Hisperia (s)—102 bales hemp, Wagjee Dewjee.

For London.

Clan Macleod (s)—32 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, 2½ cwts moye teeth, and 2 cases peacock feathers, Ruzubally Ally Ruza ; 450 cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Nursee ; 11 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 9,072 cwts linseed, Tickell and Co ; 10,063 cwts wheat, Lang, Muir and Co.

Nepaul (s)—121 bales wool 231 packages shells 78 packages leather and skins and 5 packages wine, The P. and O. Co.

Handel (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co ; 155 cwts coir yarn, Luckmedass Nursee.

For Antwerp.

Standard (s)—11 bales twist waste, John Marshall.

For Hull.

Crystal (s)—10,000 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co.
Argosy (s)—3,001½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Europe.

Truebriton—7,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Abergaldie (s)—400 cwts wheat, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

For Venice.

Cathay (s)—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th June, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·741
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	78·1
General Direction of Wind*	W. WNW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	370
Fall of Rain*	0·08
Total fall during month	27·51
,, ,, ,, year	27·70

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 1st .... 0·78

HIGH COURT—July 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

676-79—Muljee and B.—Pragjee Morarjee and others vs. Goverdhundas Goculdas and others—Macfarlane

335-81—Shapurjee and T—Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and another vs Chagandas Narandas—Skipsey and W.

487-79—Macfarlane and E.—Motevow and others vs Cassibai—Jefferson B. and D.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

260-81—Tobin and R—Walbai vs Lilbai.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.)

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

127-82—Khunderao M.—Hussunbhoy Bulloobhoy vs [illegible] Dulla Kallian.

137-82—In person—Munchershaw Nusserw[illegible] [illegible]ghista vs Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur [illegible] Toolsidass vs Kes-

139-82—Shapurjee and T.—[illegible] sowjee Dad[illegible]—[illegible] and W.—Defended.

145-82—[illegible] Abdoola—Payne and G.—L. P. de Rozario vs Hajee Hassum —Macfarlane and E—Peero Mahomed vs Oomer Jamal and others—Jefferson B and D.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Petition for probate of the Will of Muggenchund Ghellachund, deceased.

1-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Choonivow, widow of the deceased, vs Ruttonchund Ghellachund—Macfarlane and E.

Petition for probate of the Will of Sejbai, widow of Thucker Shamjee Koorjee, deceased.

2-82—R. M. Sayani—Ookerda Damjee, Premjee Cooverjee, Heerjee Keasowjee and Mowjee Sewjee vs Damodhur Khimjee, Vussonjee Khimjee, and Dayal Khimjee—Smith and F.

Long Causes.

380-80—Jefferson, B. and D—Dhunjee Chagpar vs [illegible] das Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.

191-80—Shapurjee and T—Lowjee Nanjee and another vs Khoja Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others—Macfarlane and E.

3-82—Moreshwar L—Bomonjee Bhikajee Dantra vs Bhikaeejee Coalk and W. settled.

70-82—Craigie L. and O—Shri Ranee Bohnja Maharaj vs Heeralal Jamnadas and others—Tyabjee and D.

170-82—Hore, C. and R—Nowrojee Dorabjee Bhomisa vs Pestonjee Dadabhoy Pustagia and another—J. C. Cama.

171-82—Payne and G—Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy vs Hurdayal Kirdarbux—Tobin and R.

175-82—Tobin and R—Hurdayal Mansaram vs Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy—Payne and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 30.

Huyshe, Major, R. A., on leave, from Australia.
Robinson, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Australia.
Pakenham, Lieut., 19th Madras N. I., on leave, from Australia.
Thornhill, Surg., on leave, from Australia.
Johnson, Col., R. E., on leave, from Australia.
Campbell, Capt., R. A., on leave, from Australia.

July 1.

Prideaux, Major, Depy. Judl. Advocate, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—July 1.

Wilmot, Major, Bedfordshire, on leave, to England.
Baker, Col., R. E., on duty, to Poona.
Baker, Lieut., R. E., on leave, to Poona.
Robinson, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Mhow.
Thornhill, Surg., to join, to Madras.
Prideaux, Major, Depy. Judl. Advocate, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Johnson, Col., R. E., on leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, 29th June, 1882.

With reference to para. 21 of G. G. O. No. 267 of the 3rd ult., the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st July, 1882 :—

1st Sind Horse.—Major J. E. Gordon, 2nd in command 3rd Sind Horse, to officiate as 2nd in command during the absence of Major Phillips on furlough or until further orders.

Capt. E. D. N. Smith, Squad. Officer 3rd Sind Horse, to be Squad. Officer to complete the establishment.

[Capt. Smith will take standing above Lieut. Francis.]

2nd Sind Horse.—Capt. H. R. D. Thomas, 3rd Squad. Comdr. (Offg. 2nd Squad. Comdr.) 3rd Sind Horse, to officiate as 2nd Squad. Comdr.

Lieut. G. F. Gavin, Squad. Officer and Adjt. 3rd Sind Horse to be Squad. Officer to complete the establishment, and also to be Adjt., vice Capt. Mackenzie, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

[Lieut. Gavin will take standing below Lieut. Alexander.]

3rd Regt. N. L. I.—Major W. F. Sandwith, Wing Comdr. (Offg. 2nd in Comd.) 15th N. I., to officiate as Wing Comdr. during the absence of Major Laing (attached to 13th N.I.) or until further orders.

Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, Offg. Wing Officer 15th N.I., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut. L. H. Vidal, Offg. Wing Officer and Adjt. 18th N.I., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

7th Regiment N. I.—Capt. H. E. Penton, Wing Officer 18th N. I., to be Wing Officer.

[Capt. Penton will take standing above Lieut. Alban.]

8th Regt. N. I.—Col. C. D. J. Dodd, Comdt. 6th N. I., to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Col. Fellowes on furlough or until further orders.

12th Regt. N. I.—Capt. F. H. Blanshard, Wing Officer (offg. Wing Comdr.) 15th N. I., to be Wing Officer.

[Capt. Blanshard will take standing above Capt. Balfe.]

Capt. W. Coles, Wing Officer (Offg Qr.-mr. 15th N. I.), to be Wing Officer.

[Capt. Coles will take standing below Capt. Balfe.]

14th Regt. N. I.—Col. A. Utterson, Comdt. 15th [illegible] during the absence [illegible] or until further [illegible] Wing Officer and Adjt. [illegible] Wing Officer. [illegible] will take standing above Lieut.

[illegible] Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. M. J. J. Mignon, 2nd in Comd. 6th N. I., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., during the absence of Major Walter on furlough or until, further orders.

Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, Wing Officer and Adjt. 6th N. I., to be Wing Officer.

[Lieut. Mercer will take standing above Lieut [illegible]field.]

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. F. P. Forteath, 2nd in Comd. 18th N. I., to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Col. Heathcote on furlough or until further orders.

22nd Regt. N. I.—Major W. F. Hume, 2nd in Comd. 11th N. I. to officiate as 2nd Comd. during the absence of Major Wooldridge (Offg. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry) or until further orders.

Lieut. W. B. Piers, Offg. Wing Officer and Qr.-mr. 6th N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

26th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. Wapshare, Wing Officer and Adjt. 11th N. I., to be Wing Officer.

[Lieut. Wapshare will take standing above Lieut. Passy.]

Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson, Wing Officer and Qr.-mr. 11th N. I., to be Wing Officer.

[Lieut. Hodgkinson will take standing below Lieut. Passy.]

27th Regt. N. L. I.—Major E. Reay, Wing Comdr. 6th N. I., to officiate as Wing Comdr. during the absence of Major Carter (attached to 4th N. I.) or until further orders.

28th Regt. N. I.—Capt. E. Werge, Wing Officer 11th N. I. to be Wing Officer.

Capt. A. W. C. Bell, Wing Officer (Offg. Qr.-mr.) 18th N. I., to be Wing Officer.

[Capt. Werge and Bell will take standing above Lieut. R. E. D. Reilly.]

Lieut. A. M. Monteith, Squad. Officer 3rd Sind Horse, is attached to the 2nd Sind Horse with effect from the 1st July, 1882.

The undermentioned officers are placed on general duty at the stations specified with effect from the 1st July 1882 :—

Col. J. H. P. Malcolmson, C.B., S. C. (Comdt. 3rd Sind Horse), Poona.

Col. R. R. Woodhouse, S. C. (Comdt. 11th N. I.), Mhow.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Watts, S. C. (2nd in Comd. 11th N. I., on furlough), Mhow.

Major H. French, S. C. (Wing Officer 11th N. I., on furlough), Ahmedabad.

Surgn. A. Milne, I. M. D., is transferred from general duty Presidency Circle to general duty Mhow Circle, with effect from 1st May, 1882.

Capt. H. W. N. Guinness, 1st Battn. Rl. Irish Regt., attached to the 22nd Regt. N. I., having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment to the Bombay S. C., is directed to rejoin his Regt. at Rawal Pindi.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

1st Battn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. H. G. Lang, to England, for six months from date of embarkation on private affairs.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Griffin, R. H. A., having arrived in this Comd. is posted to Mhow for duty temporarily.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of Government on the 1st June, 1882 :—

Capt. J. W. Anderson, S. C., (Squad. Officer, Poona Horse.)

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. F. Beaufort no 8 Baty., 1st Bgde. Cinque Ports Division, from 1st July, 1882, to 1st Oct., 1882, to Simla, on private affairs.

Royal Engineers.—J. H. R. Cruickshank from the 16th April to the 13th May, 1882, on medical certificate in extension of privilege leave. [This cancels that portion of G. O. C. of the 9th instant (page 157) having reference to this officer's leave.]

East Yorkshire Regt. (2nd Battn).—Captain H. W. Rushbrooke to proceed to England from 1st July to 31st Decr., 1882, on most urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. E. G. H. Fulton, to Bombay and Poona from 1st July to 4th Sept., 1882, on private affairs under Rule XXV. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

The special leave for 6 months granted to Mr. H. M. Kisch, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judl, Political, and Appointment Depts, under the orders of 24th Jan last, has been commuted by H. M's Secy. of State for India into furlough for 9 months and 21 days.

Mr. A. J. Fraser, Depy Mag. and Depy Collr., Dacca, is appointed to have charge of the Narainganj Div of that dist.

Mr. T. C. Orr, Offg Assist Supdt of Police, is posted to the dist of Hazareebagh.

Mr. A. B. Barnard, Offg Assist Supdt of police, Midnapore, is transferred to the dist of Gya.

Mr. J. C. Stack, Offg Assist Supdt of Police, Huzareebage, is transferred to the Dist of Midnapore.

Mr. C. M. Wintle, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Noakholly, is transferred to the Dist Hooghly, and is posted to Serampore in that Dist.

Mr. T. C. Orr, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, is posted temporarily to the Dist of the 24-Pergunnahs, from the date on which he joined that Dist.

The special leave for six months given to Rev. W. J. Rowland under the order of 22nd Nov 1881 has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India into ordinary furlough for two years.

The furlough for 1 year granted to Mr. J. A. Flyter, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Motihari, Behar Agency, under the orders of 7th July 1881, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India into leave on medical certificate for 15 months.

Mr. W. Cracroft, Assist Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium [illegible] leave, of Mr. C. M. Jerdon, or until further orders.

Mr. R. W. Pyne is appointed to act until further orders, as an Assist Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, vice Mr. W. Cracroft.

Mr. J. C. Sarkies, Assist Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr. G. W. D. Dick Lander is appointed to act as an Assist Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Sarkies, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Greenlees, Assist E[illegible], 2nd Grade, Nagpore Railway Surveys, is [illegible] 6 months' furlough on medical certificate from 24th Mar 1882.

The Lieut.-[illegible] pleased to confer the honorary rank of [illegible]st. Engr. on the undermentioned Upper Sub-[illegible] of this Dept., under the terms of the Govt. of India's Resolution Nos. 782-800 G, dated 1st June 1882 :—

Mr. G. F. Bartlett, T. Fouracres, J. W. Fox, Babu Jodu Nath Roy, Rai Bahadoor, M. J. H. Weaver, Babu Bama Churn Pramanic, Prosono Coomar Banerjee, Rai Bahadur, and M. W. Girling.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette.*)

Under Sec 38, Act. XIX, 1873, Mr. D. F. Addis, Assist Sett Officer, Jaunpur, to be in charge of the Sett Operations in the Jaunpur Dist, vice Mr. G. E. Ward.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "William Lambert, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
*** "AGENTS WANTED."

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

February 15, 1882.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his numerous and invaluable instruments to suit the eyesight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles and Frames is well known throughout India, and his practice of upwards of forty years, combined with a thorough knowledge of the theory of his profession, have given him the skill required to detect the peculiarities of vision, and then to provide the proper glasses to remedy them.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application at Messrs. MARCKS and Co. It contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of which have been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had, however, failed to suit the eyesight.

Outstation orders punctually attended to.
Test-types sent on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. [illegible] ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KOOVERBAI—July 1, Kooverbai, the grand daughter-in-law of Gopaldass Madowdas.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—June 24, at Calcutta, the wife of W. A. Browne, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

CRAMER-ROBERTS—June 26, at Jellapahar, Darjeeling, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Cramer-Roberts, The Norfolk Regiment, of a son.

HENKE—June 28, at Calicut, the wife of Gust. Henke, of a daughter.

LYNCH—June 25, at Simla, the wife of Captain J. B. Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STISTED—NORTH—June 28, at Bellary, Courtney Heathcote Stisted, Lieutenant, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, to Emily Emerson, daughter of the late J. R. North, of Leeson St. Dublin, and Far View, County Westmeath, Ireland.

TOBIN—ATTWOOD—June 22, at Mhow, Central India, by the Rev. M. E. Mills, Chaplain, Thomas George Webbe, eldest son of Captain George Edward Alexander Tobin, (late) 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment of Exmouth, Devon, and grandson of the late General Joseph Webbe Tobin, Royal Artillery, to Alice Maud Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Captain F. R. Attwood, 27th Inniskillings Regiment, and granddaughter of Major-General H. C. Adlam, B. S. C., retired.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—June 26, at Naini Tal, from acute dysentery, Edward Browne, Pensioned Conductor, Commissariat Department, aged 45 years 4 months.

FAGAN—June 27, at Lahore, of typhoid fever, Walter Claude Horace Fagan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, youngest son of the late Captain R. C. H. B. Fagan, Royal Artillery.

METCALFE—June 16, at Dibrooghur, Assam, Christie Grimston Metcalfe.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1882.

If Reuter be correct in stating that the authorities of Woolwich Arsenal have received orders to have in readiness a siege train of 72 guns, the circumstance affords incontestable evidence that the Government, having once brought their minds to settle the Egyptian difficulty single-handed, are resolved to go about it in earnest. A complement of 72 siege guns to a force of 20,000 men is greatly in excess of what is usually put down as a liberal allowance of artillery. Three guns per 1,000 is a fair proportion, and four is exceptional. But if the guns referred to by Reuter be all seige guns, we may take it that there will be field artillery also. Of course it is highly creditable on the part of the Government to take every conceivable precaution to avoid one of those disagreeable repulses which have befallen us lately through commencing military operations with an insufficient force. Still it is not very easy to see how such a formidable train is to be utilised, unless we create fortified positions and prepare for a protracted occupation. Alexandria is dominated by the fleet. Cairo is described as "surrounded by a low wall." This may possibly be manned with guns of some sort, but it is not probable that a fortification of this character could offer substantial resistance. But the spade is an important factor in modern warfare. A few weeks ago we heard that Arabi Pasha was busily engaged in erecting coast defences. He desisted from his work at the instance of the Sultan, but were a British expedition on its way to Egypt, no doubt he would recommence. With a powerful train such as has been ordered, the British would not only be able to beat down all opposition, but would be enabled to man fortified positions so as to hold the country effectively. It might also be found necessary to erect forts along the Suez Canal from Port Said to Suez. The advantages of landing an Indian force at Suez simultaneously with the descent of European troops on the Mediterranean shore will be obvious. Although the Indian authorities affirm that they have no orders from home respecting an expedition, there can be no doubt that consultations on the subject have taken place. We have been able to announce from day to day the steps taken towards the formation of an expeditionary force. On Saturday, we announced the officers selected to command, and this morning we publish a telegram from [illegible] Simla [illegible] naming some of the regiments designed to form part of the force. There can be but little doubt that when a move is made expeditions will converge on Egypt simultan[illegible] and West. Meanwhile, a rumour from Alexandria that Arabi Pasha may shortly find it convenient to remove to Constantinople points to the possibility of the Sultan endeavouring to ward off the British occupation by making a temporary sacrifice of the prime offender. The Sultan will no doubt, do his utmost to prevent the British from landing. He might, if he had the courage, play a bolder game. He could, for example, allow things to take their course, and submit to the British occupation of Egypt under protest. He might move up his troops in Tripoli to the Egyptian frontier, and make them a focus for disturbance. By this means he could give us a vast amount of trouble, and make things as uncomfortable for us as he did for the French in Tunis. This proceeding would be hazardous on his part. He might create complications disastrous for himself and the chances are that this would be the case. On the whole, it is more likely that he will endeavour to give no occasion for the occupation by professing to remove the causes of disorder. It is not probable, we imagine, that Mr. Gladstone's Government will give too ready an ear to Turkish assurances. Having taken the matter in hand, they will see it thoroughly settled before they retire.

There is a report current that Perim will be fortified, and the defences of Aden strengthened. The value of Perim has been vastly increased by the opening of the Suez Canal ; and, in fact, in the event of Egypt falling under the control of a hostile Power, and with it the Canal, Perim would be the key of the route to India. A good deal of the difficulties encountered by Colonel Murray during his occupation of the islet in 1799 have now disappeared. It is not improbable, therefore, that some of the siege guns ordered by the Government may be intended for the purposes alluded to. A very interesting description of Aden was published a few years ago by Captain J. S. King, in which the possibility of making Perim formidable by means of heavy guns in its fort, and an efficient fleet in its capacious harbour, was fully discussed. We extract from it the following passage, in which the author reviews Sir William Jervois's recommendations : "Colonel Sir William Jervois, R. E., in his 'memorandum respecting the defence of the harbour of Perim,' recommends the construction of a small circular casemated fort, with iron shields at the embrasures, for ten-inch M. L. R. guns, on the Spit, or rather on Ghee Dubba Point. The basement of the work to be sunk and covered by a glacis ; the ditch to be flanked by musketry fire from caponiers well sunk, and so protected against an enemy's fire. 'Such a work,' he says, 'could be manned by 150 men. It would bring a fire to bear on an enemy either outside the harbour, or attempting to enter it ; whilst, if he got inside, there would be no part of the anchorage which would not be under fire of its guns. There is no other position on the island so favourable for a work to fulfil the required conditions as that to the westward of the entrance to the harbour.' The cost of this work he estimates at £60,000, and the armament at £22,000, total £82,000. As a general rule, in fortification, every work has its defects as well as its advantages, and the scheme proposed by Sir W. Jervois is no exception to the rule. The advantages are stated above in his own words : the defects would be as follow :—1st. As there would be no room for the garrison to live in so small a fort, barracks would have to be built for them, either at a considerable distance from the fort, or in a very exposed position near it. 2nd. A glance at the map will show that the work would be practically isolated from the rest of the island; the only land approach to it being by a very circuitous route round the harbour where there is at present no road, and the passage across the harbour, as well as the landing at the Spit, in rough weather and with heavily laden boats would be difficult and risky. The hill upon which the present lighthouse stands must always be the chief military post on the island, as it is the position from which the best command of observation is obtainable, and from which one can most easily communicate by signals with passing steamers. Two separate detachments would, therefore, require to be kept up. 3rd. The map will show that an enemy's ship coming from the south-east, by steering pretty close to Cowrie Point, where there is deep water, would not be exposed to the fire of the fort on the Spit, and could anchor at the entrance to False Bay, in 15 fathoms and completely covered by Lee Point. The enemy *might* then succeed in placing guns in position on the summit of this head-land, which is 69 feet higher than Ghee Dubba Point, and, if so, would at once render our position there untenable. In my opinion, a better position for a battery to defend the harbour would be either on Murray Point or the head-land upon which the ruins of the old fort now stand. These would have none of the defects which I have pointed out in the Spit position, and would command the whole of the anchorage, as well as the entrance to the harbour, equally well. To command the approach from the shore, and prevent the access of an enemy to the harbour, Sir W. Jervois recommends the erection of four towers on the higher points, each tower being constructed for about three guns, mounted on Moncrieff carriages. He gives no further details as to the construction or position of these towers ; but I think, if there were good roads made all over the island, some light field-pieces, which could be readily moved from place to place, and protected, if necessary, by gun-pits, would, with the assistance of infantry, be equally effective in preventing a landing by boats, and would have the advantage of being very much less expensive. The approaches to the island can only be defended by turret-ships and torpedoes."

The other day we described what is regarded as the unprecedented ceremony of the admission of a number of non-Zoroastrians into the Parsee community. All the persons admitted were of Parsee blood on the father's side, and they were not admitted until the officiating priests were satisfied on the point. Nevertheless the step was regarded as constituting an innovation of the most momentous kind. The Parsee community is greatly disturbed, and the section which is opposed to the introduction of these neophytes into the fold is highly indignant, and disputes the validity of the act. Of the two Dustoors or pontiffs who are the spiritual heads of the Parsees, one consented to perform the ceremony of initiation, giving thereby evidence of an unexpected degree of liberality. But the other as strenuously refused to sanction the innovation, and he has prohibited the converts entering the principal fire-temple, which is under his special charge. The converts and their friends contend that being now Parsees, they have a right to enter every fire-temple on a footing of equality with all other Parsees. If they be prevented by force from having access to the sacred fire at the chief temple, it is possible that the law courts may be made the final arbiters of the interesting point raised. It is difficult for the world in general, accustomed as they are to the efforts of Churches to compass sea and land to make one proselyte, to understand why it is regarded as a portentous, if not actually an illegal, act to admit within the fold persons who profess to believe in the Zoroastrian religion, and who are indisputably the descendants of Parsee progenitors. It is not alleged that Zoroaster has anywhere in his sacred books prohibited the admission of outsiders. He was himself a great and successful missionary, converting Medes and Persians to his doctrines in masses. It is pretty certain that the faith which he taught must have been for ages a proselytising faith, for it became the predominant religion throughout vast territories. It was indeed at one time the religion of Asia *par excellence*, and but for the untoward result of the battles of Marathon and Salamis, it would probably have become the religion of Europe too. How is it, then, that a religion which during a long period in the history of the world was as aggressive as that of Mahomet at a later epoch, has now become so averse to receiving strangers into its bosom even when they are of Zoroastrian race, th[illegible] [illegible] pontiff is regarded as a[illegible] exampled temerity, and the comm[illegible] some danger of splitting into tw[illegible] camps to fight out the question of their admissibility ?

The truth is the Zoroastrian religion has become in these latter days the distinguishing mark of a caste rather than a living faith. Sir Henry Maine well remarks that as societies do not advance concurrently, but at different rates of progress, it is quite possible for modern observers to watch even the infancy of mankind. All ancient societies, he points out, regarded themselves as having each proceeded from one original stock. They even laboured under an incapacity for comprehending any reason except this for their holding together in political union. The idea that a number of persons should exercise rights in common simply because they happen to live in the same locality would have seemed to them utterly strange and monstrous. But inasmuch as groups were under the necessity of strengthening themselves against external enemies by amalgamating with their neighbours, this was done by means of the legal fiction that persons admitted to the community were really descended from a common ancestor, and the fiction received its sanction by their being allowed to join in the religious sacrifices which were the great bond of brotherhood. In due time the need of recruiting themselves by such admissions ceased to be felt. It was a privilege to belong to a powerful community possessing an exclusive religion, and access to the privileged circle was of course jealously guarded. Wherever, therefore, a fresh population collected around, which had no claim to community of origin, these groups naturally tended to become an aristocracy. They considered it an invasion of their peculiar advantages to admit outsiders whom they regarded as inferiors to equality of privileges. Applying this principle of evolution to the case of the Parsees, we see precisely what has taken place. Dwelling in the midst of an alien population, and possessing a religion which differentiated them from those amongst whom they lived, they became a caste, and their versatility, intelligence, and general business aptitude has made them, at all events under British rule, a wealthy and influential caste. If they admit postulants they may spread their faith, but they will lose something of their caste prestige. The conservative elements within the body almost as a matter of course resist the proposal to enlarge the bounds of the community, and for years past they have succeeded in repelling the claims of the men just admitted, knowing that behind them were hundreds of others who, being descended from Parsee fathers and Hindu or Mussulmani mothers, wished also to be invested with the sacred thread. The excluded body conform in all externals to Zoroastrian rules, and call themselves Parsees, but the right to join in public worship has been steadily refused them till now. The party of progress within the body have achieved a triumph in getting nine persons invested with the thread by a Dustoor in presence of a thousand Parsees. The precedent now set will of course be followed up, if it cannot be successfully opposed by the dissidents. The Parsees will be recruited numerically, and if this gratifies their patriotic sentiments and reconciles them to the loss of something of their caste exclusiveness, they may even seek proselytes as the Mussulmans have always done, and as even the Hindus do not disdain to do in the case of aboriginal tribes and others whom they can admit on a footing of caste subordination. But whether things move in this direction or not, there can be no doubt that the Zoroastrian community is no longer inert ; new ideas are leavening it, as they are leavening many other bodies not quite so ancient.

The prolonged debate on the Irish Repression Bill has culminated in one of those unparliamentary scenes which were so frequent during the discussion of the Coercion Bill last Session. After sitting continuously for twenty-eight hours the Bill has been got through Committee, but not before Mr. Parnell and the bulk of his immediate followers were suspended for obstruction and insulting the chairman. This is the only instance th[illegible] Session in which obstruction has been [illegible] to unbearable limits. We may [illegible] assume that Mr. Parnell, in resisting the Government measure, has been actuated more by a desire to place himself and his party *en évidence* before his countrymen, than with any hope of defeating the Bill. He could hardly have gone back to Ireland in the wake of what he has described as a "new Coercion Act" without having a sort of *imprimatur* upon his parliamentary policy. This will be supplied by the suspension, and it may be hoped that obstructive tactics will not be seriously adopted again this Session. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone will demand urgency for Monday. The object of this, of course, is that the House may be in a position to carry the Bill through the Report stage without further delay. When a Bill has been amended in committee, it is reported "as amended" to the House. The amendments are then "considered." New amendments may also be brought forward ; and any party desiring to obstruct will find at this stage considerable opportunities for doing so. When the Report is adopted, and the Bill ordered for third reading, difficulties may be said to be at an end. With "urgency" the Report stage should be got through in one sitting at the longest. At any rate, the Repression Bill ought to leave the House of Commons (if urgency is adopted) by next Thursday or Friday. From that time till the normal date of closing the Session, five or six weeks will be at the disposal of the Government in order to pass the Closure rules. This period ought to be sufficient, if the "innocents" are slaughtered pretty freely. An autumn reunion will therefore be avoided, but Mr. Gladstone will have to content himself with something very like another "single-bill" Session.

We have received the statistics of Indian Railways for the half-year ending the 31st December last, which contain much important information. Of course it is impossible to gather from them a fair idea of the financial results of their working, as business in the latter half of the year is always dull, and the net earnings in that portion are no indication of what the total year's working will show. We find the total year's earnings of all the Indian railways to have been Rs. 6,88,05,629 and the net earnings Rs. 3,27,00,353. This last gives a return of nearly 2½ per cent. for the half-year on the total cost—133 crores of rupees—of all our railways ; and these are the returns for the less favourable half of the year. The number of passengers carried in the half-year amounted to 26,645,280, and there were over one thousand millions of tons of goods carried one mile ; or if we imagine all the merchandise and stores carried a distance of one hundred miles, there were 11½ millions of tons transported. This is the material benefit of the railways ; the moral and social advantages are seen by the movement of over 26 millions of passengers in six months' time. It is this educational work of railways which alone reduces the dissatisfaction with which we see the greater portion of these net earnings, amounting to over three crores of rupees, sent out of the country. If India is ever going to reap the material advantages of the railways, she must bestir herself. The Secretary of State will continue to use the revenue of India to secure a few privileged persons in England against loss on money invested in Indian railways until the people of the country protest against such abuses. Every year railway returns show more and more clearly that there is a good and sure return to be got from money invested in such undertakings. Indian capitalists should no longer allow these enterprises to be monopolised by a few specially favoured persons with influence at the India Office at home. Government can hardly refuse to an Indian company the same terms that are given to an English one, and Indian capitalists should [illegible] still unappropriated, and these few [illegible] secured for India herself ; a fair [illegible] on the capital invested is even now [illegible]d, and later on, when the country has [illegible] developed, it will be sure to pay handsomely. It is quite time that Indian capital should be turned in this direction.

Guiteau was hanged on Friday, the day fixed for his execution by Judge Cox when sentence was pronounced. Had Guiteau lived two days longer he would have witnessed the anniversary of his crime. It was on Saturday, July 2, last year, that he shot President Garfield at Washington. The victim lingered on until September 19, when he died at Elberon, new Jersey. Guiteau was put upon his trial at Washington on November 14th, and was convicted on January 25, this year. His counsel thereupon moved for a new trial. This was rejected, and on February 4, Judge Cox sentenced him to be hanged. Since that time Guiteau has called new counsel to his aid, and Mr. Reed has tried by every legal expedient to enable his client to cheat the gallows. On May 22 the Supreme Court of the United States finally rejected his appeal, and affirmed his conviction and sentence. Guiteau appeared to be confident that he would escape death, and on the rejection of his appeal his counsel, after an interview, said he (Guiteau) "seems to have the most perfect faith that he is coming out all right in the end." He has come out all right, though, perhaps, not in the manner he expected.

THE POONA SEASON.

A correspondent writes :—We have once more entered upon that delightful period yclept the "season," when nature arrays herself in garb of sweetest green and the sons and daughters of men spend their shining hours in a round of gaiety. He would indeed be hard to please who wished for a more genial climate than that which we now enjoy. We awake in the morning to find a cool fresh breeze sweeping over the land, and all day long the dappled clouds that fleck the sky prevent the too warm caresses of the sun. At even-time we have none of that heavy damp air that you poor people in Bombay have to endure. I hear that in Simla they are having anything but an experience of that "eternal spring" with which the abode of the gods is supposed to be blest. Why should not the gods descend to Poona? Perhaps they would be too happy here in this lovely spring weather, and instead of scorning delights and living laborious days—the occupation, I believe, of every official at Simla—would abandon themselves to wicked delights which are unknown in their present lofty mountain home. I really don't think that an Englishman whose ways are as the ways of the Bombay Government has much reason to complain of the climate of India. It requires no great sacrifice of comfort to live at Bombay during the cold season, and still less to exist at Mahableshwar in the hot weather and in Poona during the rains. Life under such circumstances is comparatively worth living. But to keep to my text of the season, I am not quite sure of the exact day it opened—perhaps when H. E. the Governor held his levée, which, by the way, was very well attended : perhaps when the first cricket match took place. At any rate, it is now in something like full swing. The principal hotels are full, and all the bungalows in the place are occupied with the exception of one or two in the Ghorepuri lines, which locality has not, in a sanitary sense, the best of reputations. The deserted barracks there look very melancholy. The pleasures of hope are being experienced by many fair women and brave men ; for July will bring us no less than eight balls. Who can tell what these dances, lawn-tennis meetings, and other such gatherings may mean to many? The matter is worth more than a momentary thought, for much of the real earnestness of life and its cares and troubles pass under the guise and in the name of pleasure. But a truce to moralising : we mean to enjoy ourselves if the Fates will allow us, and I think we have made a very good start in that direction, as already there have been some charming gatherings. We have watched the polo, a few of us perhaps without seeing it, having something, or rather Somebody, by our side in whose presence polo is the very shadow of a vain thing. Happy hours at lawn-tennis !—but I forget ; I [illegible] you wil[illegible]

That w[illegible] an item o[illegible] tioning [illegible] apparent [illegible] when G[illegible] We seem [illegible] past almo[illegible] General H[illegible] [illegible]lly re[illegible] mountain b[illegible] hills [illegible] in w[illegible] other[illegible] little [illegible] all en[illegible] work[illegible] in it, [illegible] the s[illegible] whilst [illegible] every[illegible] Carna[illegible] to re[illegible] tary [illegible] pires [illegible] Gener[illegible] comm[illegible] soldie[illegible] [illegible] Huss[illegible] have [illegible] term [illegible]

The [illegible] emine[illegible] would [illegible] certai[illegible] sort. [illegible] hunts [illegible] sorry [illegible] One [illegible] much [illegible] they [illegible] on cl[illegible] game [illegible] first [illegible] or tw[illegible] 1881, [illegible] 167 [illegible] up [illegible] pla[illegible] Calde[illegible] the 12[illegible] abroa[illegible] string[illegible] to fe[illegible] shall [illegible] coup[illegible] the [illegible] 50 [illegible] Euphrates, [illegible] The Regatta [illegible] as the numb[illegible] is likely to [illegible]

What wo[illegible] amateur the[illegible] complete. [illegible] I understand [illegible] that Poona [illegible] two in this [illegible] though I w[illegible] abilities of [illegible] much fo[illegible] the [illegible] ing to the Sol[illegible] twice, and [illegible] which was [illegible] Hazard." Mr[illegible] Mr. Grantham, [illegible] formers. Some[illegible] no discredit [illegible] London the[illegible] no idea the[illegible] Poona. The[illegible] were there, [illegible] Atkins [illegible] the ente[illegible]

A good de[illegible] tables just [illegible] opinion here [illegible] India, the in[illegible] expeditions. [illegible] not heard a [illegible] policy was [illegible] in the dark [illegible] the Suez Cana[illegible] taking it for [illegible] thrashing we [illegible] really wants [illegible] way or anoth[illegible] true English [illegible]

The people w[illegible] designated as "[illegible] ral" hardly kn[illegible] about the Abk[illegible] it is certainly [illegible] Bombay Presi[illegible] well ac[illegible] cil ha[illegible] I [illegible] G[illegible] affordi[illegible] memb[illegible] a va[illegible] of do[illegible] to rep[illegible] to m[illegible] Aft[illegible] Abk[illegible] a spes[illegible] ung, Act A[illegible] arm-[illegible] myself [illegible] but perhaps [illegible] youth I had a [illegible] west country [illegible] meadowed, hap[illegible] bowery hollows [illegible] gathered my ap[illegible] with none to s[illegible] Government ha[illegible] collection of m[illegible] cider and cider [illegible] myself, "Why [illegible] tree be placed [illegible] may be wrong [illegible] but that is what [illegible]

THE SO

The break in [illegible] week or two v[illegible] Friday night, [illegible] almost withou[illegible] 6 o'clock on Fr[illegible] (Sunday).

TELEGRAP

Simla, June 3[illegible] parts of India, n[illegible] Provinces. This [illegible] creased temperatu[illegible] rivers Ganges a[illegible] west or calm [illegible] westerly and nort[illegible] easterly only in [illegible] There is less clou[illegible] still considerable [illegible] Central India, th[illegible] Rajputana. The [illegible] strength both on [illegible] Falls of rain are [illegible] tions, the rain [illegible] inches ; Mussoor[illegible] inches ; Amraoti [illegible] inch ; Lucknow, [illegible] and Tounghoo [illegible] Agra, Khundwa [illegible] inch. On previou[illegible] Baraich four and [illegible] inches ; and Mirz[illegible]

RAIN

June.
Previously regi[illegible]
30 Friday [illegible]
July.
1 Saturday ......
2 Sunday ......
Total ...
Corresponding dat[illegible] last year......

Note.—The return[illegible] Byculla are made up [illegible] Colaba is up to midn[illegible]

THE WEATH[illegible]
DAILY TELEGR[illegible]
(Sund[illegible]

The following in[illegible] the weather at diff[illegible] Kurrachee to Mad[illegible] returns received by [illegible] Office :—

STATIONS.	Baro meter At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.
	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·661
Surat	·710
Bombay	·739
Ratnagiri	·739
Karwar	·86[illegible]
Mangalore	·895
Calicut	[illegible]
Cochin	·913
Masulipatam	·682
Madras	·752
Negapatam	·770

Dr. de Jongh's [illegible]
Pre-eminently the Co[illegible] warm climates. Jose[illegible] Army, writes: "I foun[illegible] the worth and chara[illegible] Cod Liver Oil rema[illegible] foreign climate, an[illegible] character, particularl[illegible] tration. The Oil of [illegible] reach a reliable and [illegible] too widely recognize[illegible] half-pints, pints an[illegible] and storekeepers. [illegible] Co., 77, Strand, Lond[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MS.

THE EGYP-
ON.

(…NDENT.)
SUNDAY NIGHT.
owing Regiments
the contemplated
British Infantry;
ty-third Pioneers;
and the Second
now arranged, will
asion of the Malta

OMMISSION.

held its first public
ling Castle, the re-
ent, W. W. Hunter.
Public Instruction
great length.

ISING.

(…SSIONER.)
SIMLA, JULY 1.
om Kalahandi state
sed, and have aban-
their attitude is
oops, police, and
e restoration of or-
prehension of the
he late outbreak.
to return to their
ny places is at a
the present state of
The details and
ot yet be precisely

ENT MEETING
GAR.

(…DENT.)
NAGAR, JULY 1.
f all classes was held
thanks were voted to
boon of self-govern
dopted a memorial of
overnment regarding
roy's scheme. Great
ughout the proceedings.

RAILWAY LOAN.

(CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, JULY 1.
ilway loan tenders were
cations were made to the
ks. A loan of twenty lakhs

OON TRAGEDY.

CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JULY 2.
Henry Madden for the
omicide of Captain Smith
ay, after lasting for two days,
not guilty of the graver
causing grievous hurt. The
curred with the jury, and
n Monday.

TELEGRAMS.]

l Sea Cable.)

ATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 2.
Woolwich Arsenal have re-
n readiness a siege train of

I PASHA.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 30.
Arabi Pasha will shortly
ple.

SION OF CRIME IN
AND BILL.
LERS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, JULY 1, 5-30 A.M.
mmons are still debating in
ssion of Crime in Ireland Bill.
st night, and will probably
Sunday.

JULY 2.
Commons the debate in Com-
ression of Crime in Ireland
t o'clock last evening. After
Mr. Parnell and fifteen Home
in obstructing the business of
insulted the Chairman, were
ty nine other members were
same reason. Eventually the
ll was passed. Mr. Gladstone
n Monday.

ANNEL TUNNEL.

neral has applied for an injunc-
nnel tunnel works.

ZULULAND.

LONDON, JULY 1.
ces from the Cape state that
and are quieter, the belligerent
pacified by the British Resident.

OF COMMANDER SELBY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 1.
the late Commander Selby, of
s been sentenced to fifteen years

ON OF GUITEAU.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30.
s hanged to-day.

HE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.
s of the 13th instant arrived at

ER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 30.
mpany's steamer India, outward
Madras, and Colombo, left here
29th instant.

SUEZ, JUNE 30.
ompany's steamer Goa, outward
Bombay, and Malabar Coast,
ning of the 29th instant.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 1.
Galatea left here for Bombay

EKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Cotton	70,000 bales.
rats	20,000 "
of Cotton	18,000 "
Surats	14,000 "
n	884,000 "
	257,000 "
in London	66,000 "

LONDON, JUNE 30.
tton market closed steady.
n market has been firm.

	4 7-16
market has been quiet but firm.	
s, 60 days' sight	1-8
for account	99¾
ing Loan	100½
Paper	84½
do.	89¾
Benies	113½
	51 15-16
ares	£15
	£22
tile Bank Shares	£17
ncial Bank Shares	£50

IC LINE REPORT.

(…Y 2.)
NATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey,
perfect.
Via Teheran, perfect. Via Tur
perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.
Via Amoor, perfect.
perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

ETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)
NIGHT, JUNE 30.
.. .. .. 81·0
RDAY, JULY 1.
.. .. .. 77·5
.. .. .. 76·3
.. .. .. 77·2
.. .. .. 77·5
.. .. .. 78·3
AY, JULY 2.
.. .. .. 76·1
.. .. .. 79·9
.. .. .. 78·0
.. .. .. 79·0

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R.
not return to the Bilu-
comes back to India, but
orship in the Punjab.
t will, it is said, be reduced
be given permanently
, who is now officiating.

he number of native officers
discharge from the twenty-
ts on the 1st instant, ex-
native officers and sepoys
y regiments, and over 150
in the four cavalry regi-
offer of pensions or

ative officers and men who
ion of their discharge in
consequent upon the re-
mounts to 1,973.

A PRIVATE letter received in Calcutta by the last mail says that it was then well known at the India House that arrangements had been made for the despatch of a force from this country to Egypt in case of necessity.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, June 29, states:—No inquiries whatever have been made here as yet for vessels suitable for transports; but it is reported that some are being made in Bombay, with a view to ascertaining what vessels would be available there in the event of the Government being required to send an Indian contingent to Egypt.

MR. J. WESTLAND, C.S., Comptroller of Accounts and Paper Currency, has returned from leave, and taken over charge of his office in Calcutta.

THE British Vice-Consul at Muscat reports that it has been ascertained that the sickness prevalent amongst the Kurds in Souj-Boulak is neither plague nor cholera.

THE Asiatic Company's steamer Maharani, which arrived at Calcutta on June 28 from the Andaman Islands, reports that the Italian barque Leon, bound to Rangoon from Cape Town in ballast, struck on the Little Cocos Island on the 12th June. The Leon got off, and anchored on the east side of the Great Cocos Island, but sank at her anchors next morning. The captain, mate, and 12 seamen landed safely, and have been brought on to Calcutta in the Maharani. The Leon sank in 20 fathoms of water.

AN interesting case relating to a hundi transaction has recently been decided before the Madras High Court. We quote a report of the case from a Madras paper in another column.

NEARLY twelve lakhs of rupees have been paid by Government under the awards of the Camel Compensation Committee, to Punjab camel-owners for animals that died beyond the border during the late Afghan campaigns.

THE official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather reports for the week ended on the 28th June states:—Very little rain during the week. The winds are chiefly westerly and the weather sultry. More rain is wanted. Prices are rising slightly, but supplies are plentiful, except in Meerut. Cholera is increasing in Partabgarh, but has decreased elsewhere. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaon.

THE *Bombay Guardian* has actually perpetrated a joke. Our Evangelical contemporary does it in this way:—Dpty Surgeon-General Moore writes a long letter to the Directors of the P. and O. Company complaining of the accommodations on the ss. *Clyde*. The smells, sights and dins were noxious, offensive, and maddening. Poor gentleman; we cannot but feel for him. Perhaps all was not right *within*.

THE Madras Government, under the rule of Mr. Grant Duff, scarcely pays sufficient attention to trade interests. There have been outcries on the part of the mercantile community of Madras during the last few weeks against the action of the Government in entrusting the levying of port dues to a Government department, against alterations in the mail train service, and now we see the constitution of the Harbour Committee is made the subject of remonstrance. In this important body, as a correspondent of the local *Mail* describes it, "the Government are represented by their Solicitor, by an Army Engineer, a Civil Engineer, a Civil Servant, and the Master Attendant: the railway is represented by its manager; the tradespeople by a jeweller; and the entire mercantile community, by whom almost the whole import and export business of the place is transacted, by one independent merchant." It is pointed out that a number of gentlemen are available for service on this Committee who possess that special knowledge in shipping matters so essential to the successful conduct of the work of a port. Questions that require special mercantile knowledge to decide are frequently referred by Government to the Committee for its advice, though such questions are often entirely outside the professional experience of nine-tenths of the members. No wonder the merchants object to such an anomalous state of things.

MR. W. O. MEADE KING, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, who has been sent out by the India Office to make an inspection of Indian cotton mills and other factories, has been at work in Madras lately. The *Mail* states:—"There are, as yet, not many institutions in Madras that come under the provisions of the Factories Act, but in the Buckingham Spinning Mills Mr. Meade King declares he has found the best managed factory of the kind he has yet seen in India. The Gun Carriage Factory and the Gunpowder Factory were both inspected."

MADRAS has a swimming bath, but it does not appear to be a very popular institution, and it is managed on a curious plan. We read in a Madras paper that "the right of collecting the entrance fees from persons bathing in the swimming bath cistern at the People's Park, from 1st July to 31st December, 1882, was put up to public auction (Wednesday), and knocked down to the highest bidder, Rajoo Chetty, for Rs. 19 per month."

A CHANGE in the clothing of British soldiers under the Madras command [illegible] according to a Madras paper, Sir Frederick Roberts has placed himself in communication with the officers commanding British corps in Bangalore and with others, with a view to remedying the defects of the present system. "The suggestion is, we are informed, to issue serge tunic and cloth trowsers for occasional wear when necessary; and to issue ten suits of kakee and two suits of white clothing for daily wear."

THE leading Sind paper is "credibly informed that the long-talked-over project of Kurrachee being made a first class cantonment is now on the point of realisation. For it is anticipated that Sind will shortly become a military division; in fact, the matter has, we are assured, been resolved upon. The Major-General to be appointed to the command of the Sind Division thereupon will most probably be Major-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., at present commanding the Mhow Division. The Transport Department in Sind, with the exception of the office of Director-General, is to be abolished, and each Sind regiment will be obliged to keep up half its own transport arrangements. The Director-General of Transport will have his headquarters at Jacobabad. The new military division will include Quetta, and consequently the Kandahar railway will be pushed on towards Hurnai and Quetta as quickly as possible. It has not yet been settled whether the division is to be placed under the military jurisdiction of Bengal or Bombay, but we fancy it will be under that of the latter Presidency.

THE Rev. Mr. Taylor, the Methodist missionary, whose book, descriptive of his former labours in India, caused a considerable sensation in Bombay a few years since, apparently contemplates another visit to India. He writes to the *Bombay Guardian*:—"I am longing to be with you, and go campaigning among the natives. The Lord will let me do it by and bye."

"A WELL-WISHER" writes to the *Bombay Guardian* complaining that the large number of unemployed educated natives in Bombay is likely to be considerably augmented by the reductions in the Custom House, and expresses the opinion that even now Government should give up this scheme, pension the oldest, and retain the rest, reducing their salaries 5 per cent. The *Guardian* considers that "Government have allowed themselves to be persuaded by men who fancy themselves very wise, that it is a grand thing for trade to remove all import duties, and they must be allowed to work out this idea. For our own part we consider that import duties are about the lightest form in which taxation reaches a community. The two-and-a-half lakhs saved by the new measures would have been raised by an import duty on some articles of luxury, without hurting anybody. Meanwhile, the Government of Bombay has this very week imposed a tax on one of the products of the country."

THE Lahore paper hears from Kabul that "on on the 13th the Amir and Afzul Khan had a confidential and protracted consultation together, which lasted from the early morning till 2 p. m. They met again at 5 o'clock, when replies were despatched to the Governors of Kandahar, Ghuzni, and Jellalabad, who were all suppliants for aid from the Amir. It is believed that with the very large subsidies afforded him by the British Government, he will be able to give the required assistance; and the Amir himself is said to have informed the British Envoy that if properly supported with money by the Government of India, he will be able to maintain his authority." It would be interesting to know what amount of annual subsidy would be considered by the Amir, and by the Indian Government, "proper support." The public opinion in India will probably be that Abdul Rahman has received sufficient military support out of the pockets of Indian tax-payers already.

THE statistics of the opium-smokers among the jail population of British Burmah, at the end of last year, show that 23 per cent. of the Burmese prisoners were men who had been opium-smokers previous to their admission into jail, and that of these latter 20 per cent. had apparently suffered in health or constitution from the consumption of the drug. In the year 1880 only 13 per cent. of the admissions were opium-smokers. Formerly it was considered dangerous to deprive habitual opium smokers suddenly of the drug, and it was thought necessary to wean them gradually from its use. It has, however, now been ascertained that there is no danger in suddenly withholding the supply, and the practice of giving opium in jail to prisoners who had been accustomed to its use outside has accordingly been stopped.

WE have received the prospectus of the Southern India Rifle Association's annual prize meeting, which will commence at Bangalore on the 21st September next. The Empress Plate is a fine match, divided into two stages, with seventy-six prizes, aggregating Rs. 2,700 in the first stage (200, 500, and 600 yards), and the English National Rifle Association medal and the Viceroy's cup, value Rs. 300, in the second stage (800, 900, and 1,000 yards). There are altogether fifty competitions on the programme, including the "Volunteers' Contest," which is open to efficient Volunteers all over India, and is to be fired between the 21st and 30th September.

THE new sapphires which interested Simla traders appear, says the *Pioneer*, to be fetching high prices, and to be in great demand. Numerous purchasers are still on the borders of Padar looking out for a chance to buy. Even the palest stones fetch ten rupees a tola. These will be cut into gems known as "Pukraj," or white rubies. The Delhi market is dull; the import of the stones has been large, and none but the clear dark-blue pieces find any favour at the hands of the jewellers. Padar is still very strictly guarded, and no man with any money is permitted to go about in the neighbourhood of the mine. This precaution is taken to prevent the stones being secretly sold. The story of the existence of a mine containing red stones lacks confirmation.

THE Lahore paper says that "whilst the negotiations between the Government of India and the Envoys from Mandalay have come to a standstill, a French expedition has started for Upper Burmah. The leader is a M. Garanger; and the object of his expedition is to collect geographical and ethnological information, and to report also on commercial and industrial subjects—'with a view to obtaining information for the benefit of French traders to the Irawaddy valley.' Of course the English Government would never think of viewing with jealousy or suspicion any signs of French activity in the East, and might even be expected to ignore the matter entirely. Still, however, it would be awkward to be surprised, some day, by French progress in Burmah, as we were by the Italian colonisation of Assab in the Red Sea. If it be true, also, that the Anglo-Burmese treaty is impeded by our refusal to let the king of Burmah import arms, we should remember that, in all likelihood, he will be able to supply himself, before long, with material of war through French traders."

THE LATE MR. H. A. WADIA'S WILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Times of India's* report of the proceedings on the summons in the matter of the late Ardasir Hormarjee's will, the statement made by Mr. Inverarity that the last will (meaning the will of 1879) was prepared by Mr. Cleveland is reported, and it is not reported that the statement was contradicted. As the statement has given rise to considerable misapprehension and consequent annoyance to our client, Mr. Hormarjee Ardaseer, we shall be glad if you will make known that Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee's will of the 9th December, 1879, and the codicil of 22nd February, 1881, were both prepared in our office, as well as the last will of 9th May, 1882.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, July 1. CHALK & WALKER.

THE CHIEFS OF KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having travelled a good deal through Kathiawar, and having become acquainted with most of the chiefs, I must say that your correspondent "X." must be speaking of only one or two chiefs, when he says they are all a drunken set of debauchees.

The chiefs of Morvi, Limri, Wadhwan, Bhownugger, and many more are enlightened and well educated; their States are well managed, and all these chiefs give a great portion of their time to the administration of their respective places. I have known the Thakore of Morvi sit for six hours consecutively in his Court, listening to cases brought before him and deciding them fairly and judiciously.

There are two or three weak and irregular chiefs, but the rest of the Kathiawar chiefs are superior to most of the Rajahs, &c., of other parts of India.

ANOTHER WHO LIKES THE TRUTH.

VOLUNTEERS FOR EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that it can be taken for granted that England means to deal with Egypt and with Arabi Pasha by sending forth an army of occupation, could not some zealous unoccupied colonel of the recently disbanded Indian regiments get up a corps of destitute and unemployed Europeans in India to serve with him in Egypt, even as Garibaldi served with his little contingent in France during the Franco-German war. At this season of the year, when employment is hard to obtain, the Government Workhouses and Strangers' Homes all over India are overcrowded with men who would only be too willing to lend a hand in the coming difficulties in Egypt; and I have no doubt, if of these poor fellows none were selected for field service but European born Englishmen and Britishers, they would count for something. For instance, Captain Walshe, I have no doubt, could furnish say about 50 able-bodied Europeans from the Workhouse here; non-commissioned officers could be selected from among those who have behaved themselves in the Workhouse; the Strangers' Home at Mazagon could furnish another 50 men, which when joined to the 50 from the Workhouse, would make 100 men—a full company, who could be instructed in drill, &c., to make them perfect, by Mr. Kobke, who like a good Samaritan, no doubt, would be willing to join the corps, he selecting from the men of the Strangers' Home those who would be more suited to become non-commissioned officers. Then placards about town would be sure to draw together quite another 200 or so, and the same being done in all the large Presidency towns of Bengal and Madras would result in the forming of one large regiment of from 1,800 to 2,000 Europeans who, well officered, would be capable of good results among the Bedouins of Egypt.

I am induced to send you this letter because it is not long since a proposal almost of the same nature appeared in the Allahabad paper now defunct. The article was written by Major Dodd, and was suggestive of a large Volunteer Regiment to do duty as regulars. Perhaps Major Dodd would be willing to assume command of the regiment now under treatment.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, July 2. ROLAND YORKE.

STEAMER RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think the majority of importers must have smiled on reading the letter of Messrs. Hamilton, Fraser and Co., the managing owners of the "Inch" line, correcting the obviously clerical error in your issue of 13th May, in which the "Inch" contract rate for carrying goods from Manchester to Bombay was given as 20s. instead of 30s. I say obviously, as everyone engaged in the trade knew the correct figure; and if the matter had been thought worth correcting, I presume Messrs. H. F. & Co.'s agents here would have addressed you.

The owners of the "Inch" line have during the past year shown how very touchy they are of criticism even when it emanates from circulars of firms or brokers, criticism which was notoriously true, but against which, owing to the state of the market, shippers were virtually defenceless and unable to fight. Messrs. H. F. & Co. are evidently disappointed that they failed to secure the tender which comes into operation on 15th September next, but as it was open to public competition and the "Anchor" line, one of the leading carriers in the trade, was willing to work as low as 19s. and 10 per cent., importers naturally accepted the lowest tender, especially as they knew they could depend upon a company owning such a large fleet of good-classed vessels.

Messrs. H. F. & Co. say this rate "can only leave a heavy loss." It may be so, but importers of goods are satisfied that Messrs. Henderson Brothers, the owners of the "Anchor" line, are quite able to look after their own interests, and as they have been in the trade, I should imagine, for as many years as the "Inch" owners have been months, they have probably gained the experience which the "Inch" owners appear to lack. If, too, 10s. to Bombay is going to "lose heavily," what will be said of owners like the "City," "Star," "Ducal," B.I. S. N., and other companies running to Calcutta who are accepting 17s. 6d. to that port? No one will say these rates are remunerative, but they are better than carrying grain from America to England merely for ballast and free of freight.

According to Lloyd's Register, the "Inch" line possess but six steamers, while the "Anchor" fleet numbers no less than thirty steamships. To carry on the existing contract, Messrs. H. F. & Co. have had to charter boats, one of which, a notoriously unfortunate one, took just fifty-six days to reach this port from Liverpool. As a rule, however, it is but fair to state that the "Inch" line have conducted the service, if slowly, with regularity, the average time taken by their and Messrs. Tapscott's (the principal charterers) boats being thirty-four days.

There is another matter which Messrs. Hamilton, Fraser & Co. apparently do not know, or if they do, they ignore. The agreement which existed between them and the native importers of goods was never printed and distributed amongst the members of the Syndicate. Though frequently applied for by the dealers, they could never get a copy: consequently when a fresh contract was open for tender, several of the leading dealers openly expressed their determination not to accept any tender the terms of which were not publicly stated, and the details of which they were not to be placed in possession of. With the "Anchor" line they knew they were safe; and I have no hesitation in saying that even if the "Inch" line had been willing to work at 19s., the "Anchor" line would have got the preference.

The Syndicate, in this matter, have done a great deal of good in showing shipowners that combination can be met by combination; but like the home Conference, the native Syndicate having served its purpose, can never last for other than the purpose for which it was started. They have tried to tackle matters foreign to the purpose for which they came into existence, and the result can only end in disaster.

Bombay, June 30. A MERCHANT.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 1

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASES.

SADASHEO NARAYEN BHIDE, *alias* Nana Bhide, and Kesheo Narayen Bakhle were charged with defaming Rao Bahadoor Mohadeo Wassudeo Barve, C. I. E., the State Karbaree of Kolhapore. The trial was continued before his Lordship and the same special jury. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution; and Messrs. Branson, Pherozeshaw Mehta, and K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the defence.

Mr. Barve was further cross-examined by Mr. Branson. He said.—The accused Bhide's applications to be admitted as a pleader were refused because he had not passed a pleader's examination. There is no Government resolution on the subject. I first knew Ram Bhawoo Annapoorkar in 1864, when I was a Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools. He has got two brothers, with whom I became acquainted three or four years afterwards. Ram Bhawoo came to Belgaum after I was appointed a Deputy Collector in 1865. I was in Belgaum as Deputy Collector from 1865 to 1869. I do not know how Ram Bhawoo came to Belgaum. He used to come to see me once or twice a month. I went to Kolhapore in 1870; and Ram Bhawoo turned up there about a year later. He got employment in the Khasgi department. This was not at my recommendation. I don't think I recommended him. I swear I did not recommend him. The Political Agent did consult me. I did not advise him. He was not appointed under my advice. First of all he was appointed a Karkoon in the Khasgi department. It was recommended, and I said he might be appointed. Subsequently, under my advice, he was appointed a Deputy in the same department. In 1878 I was directed by the Political Agent to search for a bride for the Maharajah. Ram Bhawoo, in whom I had great confidence, accompanied me. I don't think the Maharajah disliked him. I think he liked him. Ram Bhawoo's brother was appointed in the Dufterdar's kutcherry under me. It was not at my advice that he was appointed in the school department. I was not quite sure of that before the magistrate. I am quite sure of it now. He has been under me for four or five years. I have confidence in him. He sometimes writes my private accounts, as others do. Ram Bhawoo's brother, Venayek, has written them for many months. I took the other brother, Duttoo, with me on the Famine Commission. He used to write my accounts while he was with me. He was a servant. I gave him presents for his services. He was seven or eight months with me. I don't know where he now is. This Marathi letter, dated 10th November, 1881, is in the handwriting of a clerk of mine and bears my signature. This other letter of 12th October, 1877, also bears my signature. I don't know in whose handwriting this letter of 14th October, 1880, is. It purports to be the original of the letter in respect to which I have laid my charge against the accused. The letter bears not the faintest resemblance to the handwriting of Venayek. The signature does not resemble mine—not in the least. I declare it to be a forgery. It is a bad imitation, if an imitation at all. I never use purple ink. The interlineations in the letter bear not the faintest resemblance to my handwriting. Venayek Annapoorkar went on a pilgrimage about the middle of December, 1881; and the three letters abovementioned appeared in the native newspapers in January, 1882. Venayek returned from the pilgrimage in April, 1882. This letter of 17th November, 1881, is one of the letters about which I have made a charge. It bears no resemblance to the handwriting of anybody I know. The signature to the letter is a very bad imitation of mine. The last paragraph of the letter is not in my handwriting, nor does it bear any resemblance to my handwriting. This letter of 28th October, 1881, referred to in my charges, bears no resemblance to the handwriting of any person I know. The letters of the word "Pandurang" bear some resemblance to the handwriting of my karkoon Withal Sadasheo Desai. The first portion of the letter is not in his handwriting, nor any portion except the one word "Pandurang." The postscript does not resemble my handwriting. This letter of 4th November—no year is given—is in the handwriting of the Khasgi Karbaree, Keshoopunt Gokhlay. I have written two lines in reply on the back of the letter, and have put my signature thereto. This letter dated 10th—the month is written, but the ink has faded away—is in my handwriting. This letter of 1st July, 1881, is in the handwriting of another karkoon of mine named Vishnoo Balal Gokhlay. It is signed by me. This letter of 7th April, 1876, is in the handwriting of another clerk of mine, and signed by me. (Admits some other letters being written by his karkoons and signed by him, and denies the handwriting of some further letters as his or of any other person he knows. I remitted Rs. 5,000 to Hari Balcristna Limaye at Bombay last year to purchase Government paper. He sent me a memorandum of account which is missing. I inquired about it, but could not find it. The amount was the savings of my salary. I have no dealings. In October a hoondie for Rs. 1,116 was sent to Mr. Limaye by the Khasgi Karbaree, under my orders, on account of the State. I swear I did not send the Rs. 5,000 through Bhawoo Muncharam. It was either sent in currency notes or through Damodhar Vithal Shroff. One Luxmon Jamdar was in attendance on the Maharajah at Rajcote. I think the Maharajah liked him. Latterly the Maharajah's relations complained of Luxmon Jamdar to the Political Agent. Luxmon was removed, and was not re-appointed on the Maharajah's personal establishment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw.—I never heard that some of the students complained to the Principal of the College at Rajcote of Luxmon's treatment of the Maharajah. He is not a great favourite of mine. I was on the Famine Commission at the time. Radhabai complained once to the Political Agent, in my presence, of Luxmon's treatment of the Maharajah. Dinkerrao, the Maharajah's father, is a Sirdar of the first rank. I don't [illegible] complaint was referred to the Political Agent. It might or might not have come before me. It was as State Karbaree that I was personal assistant to the Political Agent. All proceedings were not necessarily initiated by me as State Karbaree. The Political Agent generally consulted me—sometimes he did not. I remember the negotiations with Dinkerrao about the adoption of his son as Maharajah. I did not mention to him the precedent I knew of for the presentation of an inam on the occasion of an adoption. In the interests of the Maharajah, his parents were removed from the palace. They felt the removal; the Maharajah might have felt it, but he never mentioned it to me. Nana Saheb Kagalkar is the natural father of the present regent of Kolhapore. I heard from Napa Saheb that he had to pay Gungurna Shintray a large sum of money. Nana Saheb himself consulted the Political Agent on the subject. I don't know that it was admitted by Shintray that no sum was due from Nana Saheb. I don't know that Nana Saheb resisted the claim for a long time. Ram Bhawoo never spoke to me about the Shintrays. Nana Saheb had to pay Rs. 13,000 or Rs. 14,000 about October or November, 1880. I cannot say what the present regent knows about the affair. He and his father lived separately; and he might not know about the payment. It never came to my knowledge that the present regent had expressed his willingness to give evidence under commission. I know an application was made for the examination of Maharani Sukooverbai and the Chief of Mudhole. When the commission was opened, these persons sent letters expressing their unwillingness to be examined under commission. Application had also been made for the examination of other witnesses, with regard to whom I was of opinion that they should be brought down to Bombay for examination. I instructed my solicitors to say that there would be no difficulty in bringing down a great portion of the witnesses to Bombay. When the commission was opened at Kolhapore, my counsel declined to undertake to bring down the witnesses to Bombay. On the first day the commission was opened the defendants examined two witnesses, and on the second day, for reasons stated in a letter placed before the commission, they declined to proceed with the examination. Major Reeves, the Political Agent, was in Bombay when the case was going on in the Police Court, and gave evidence for me. I asked him to come down to the High Court, and he consented; but I don't know if he is coming.

Mr. Inverarity.—He has sent down a medical certificate.

Cross-examination continued.—By far the greater portion of the witnesses besides the chiefs were servants of the Kolhapore State. Some of them were clerks of the Khasgi department. The Political Agent could have ordered them to come down to Bombay to give evidence. I never kept watch over Nana Bhide. A meeting was held last Dussara Day at a temple in Kolhapore. I don't know if Nana Bhide addressed that meeting. I was not there. I did not order the Kolhapore police to look after Nana Bhide after that meeting. The Khasgi department is located in the palace, while my office is about 1½ mile from it. I sometimes wrote to Ram Bhawoo. I generally write to the Khasgi Karbharee by chits or memoranda. Ram Bhawoo, the Deputy Khasgi, has been in constant attendance on the Maharajah. He accompanied him to Rajkote and back. He went with him also to the Neilgherries. Before June, 1881, when in Kolhapore, he used to go to the Maharajah. Radhabai applied to the Political Agent and to Government to have charge of the Maharajah's person, but not to free him of Ram Bhawoo and Luxmon Jamdar's attendance altogether. She was allowed to select servants from the Durbar batch of servants; and the Maharajah was afterwards taken to Poona. She did not select Ram Bhawoo or Luxmon Jamdar. At Poona she found that the Maharajah would not practically be under her superintendence. After her arrival thirteen out of twenty-one servants were sent away to Kolhapore. The father of the second accused is a Mamlutdar at Kolhapore who has been reprimanded and fined. No blame could really attach to me for either the reprimand or the fine. As a matter of fact, in the latter part of 1881, he was promoted.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—This memorandum was given me by Dinkerrao at the time of the adoption of his son. There is not a word of truth in the suggestion that it was arranged he should live with his son until he came of age. The Maharajah was eight years of age at the time of the adoption. His natural father and mother lived with him for some time on account of his young age. When he got older, Mr. Hamick, C.S., was appointed his guardian, I think in 1873. It was at Mr. Hamick's suggestion that the parents were told not to live with the Maharajah any longer. (Mr. Inverarity put in Colonel Schneider's answer to Dinkerrao's memorial to Government to be allowed to live with the Maharajah.) Dinkerrao was allowed to visit the Maharajah, who was permitted to visit his mother. The reasons for removing the parents are truly stated in that letter (namely, to save him from the evil influence of the persons who surrounded him.) In 1874 Colonel Anderson was the Political Agent in Kolhapore, and he sent a reply to Dinkerrao's memorial similar to that of Colonel Schneider, recommending that Dinkerrao be given a monthly allowance of Rs. 100. The first article appeared against me after Radhabai was refused permission to live with the Maharajah. In October, 1881, the papers recommenced attacking me. With reference to the examination under commission, I was advised by my legal advisers that it was not necessary to bring down my witnesses to Bombay, but that they might be examined under commission at Kolhapore. I therefore gave notice to the accused. There were several witnesses ready for examination on the day the commission opened, but the defendants had chosen to examine them. After two witnesses were examined the defendants declined to examine any more witnesses. The commission opened on the 25th May last. (Mr. Inverarity put in a letter from the Political Agent to the defendants' solicitors, declining to take the responsibility of bringing down witnesses to the Sessions; also another letter from the Political Agent declining to force witnesses to come down to Bombay for the defence, on the ground that he had not done so for the prosecution. Some other correspondence was put in.) This certificate is signed by Dr. Sinclair, and this by Dr. Carleton, stating that Major Reeves is suffering from rheumatic gout, and unable to come down to Bombay.

Mr. Branson objected to the admission of the certificates, on the ground that the doctors should have been called for cross-examination.

His Lordship held that, under the circumstances, the certificates could not be admitted, but said that he would take a note that the signatures were proved.

Witness.—The three letters shown to me are forgeries. (Witness was examined at some length as to the general character of the alleged forgeries, the formation of the letters and words, &c.) In speaking of the Maharajah or the Ranees, I always styled them "Shrimunt." That title of honour occurs in only one of the forged letters. In one letter another title of honour—"asmat panah"—is used inappropriately. It is applied to ladies of inferior rank to Ranees. It is an Arabic term, I think, and means most chaste. Shrimunt means most exalted. There is not an instance, in the bundle of letters, where I have left out the word "Shrimunt" when referring to the Maharajah or the Ranees, or where I have applied the title "asmat panah" to the Ranees. In the letters collected by my orders I have never used purple ink. Such letters as the forgeries would not be written to Ram Bhawoo, but to the Khasgi Karbharee, who was in Kolhapore at the dates of the three letters. The Khasgi Karbharee, Keshoo Punt, is a relation of Nana Bhide. The daughter of the former is married to the son of the latter.

Dr. Patrick Murphy, examined by Mr. Lang.—I am a Surgeon-Major in the Bombay Medical Service, and was Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. I am on special duty now. In October, 1879, with Drs. Hunter and Cook, I examined the Maharajah of Kolhapore in Bombay whilst on his way from the Rajkoomar College. We three signed a joint report dated 7th October, 1879. (The report was read and put in. It stated that the Maharajah was suffering from melancholia.) At the end of October or beginning of November he was sent to me at Mahableshwar. Mr. Barve was with him. He was friendly, and was anxious for the Maharajah's recovery. I don't think that the Maharajah's insanity was in any way caused by Mr. Barve's treatment. The Maharajah specially liked him. I asked him on various occasions, and he always expressed a liking for Mr. Barve. I have formed an opinion as to the cause of insanity. I thought it was attributable to self-abuse and hereditary predisposition. Mr. Cox was in charge of the Maharajah at Mahableshwar. In May, 1880, he went to Ootacamund, where the Maharajah grew worse. The Maharajah liked Ram Bhawoo. After a stay of two months at the Neilgherries we came to Poona. In the following month, July, 1880, with the advice of Dr. Beattie, Dr. Cook, and myself, all people about the Maharajah, except myself, were changed. We made a joint report to Government on the 4th July, 1880. We were for a month at Khandalla, and came to Bombay afterwards. The Maharajah's excitement subsided, but I cannot say that his mental condition very much improved. I ceased to be in charge of the Maharajah in March, 1881, when he was in a state of dementia. In January, 1882, I again examined the Maharajah with Drs. Beattie and Cook at Poona. He was suffering from confirmed dementia and chronic mania, and was past all hopes of recovery. He was treated properly and with kindness by Mr. Cox and by Green. Radhabai was at Poona when we were there. She made no complaint, but was pleased with what we did with the Maharajah.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—I never at any time suspected anything against Mr. Barve. I made inquiries of the Maharajah to satisfy myself as to the statements made in the papers. I wanted to make assurance doubly sure, although I had not the least doubt in my own mind. I cannot tell you how long the Maharajah suffered from the delusions. I think they never entirely disappeared. (Is shown a report of 18th September by witness and Dr. Beattie made at Poona.)

Mr. Branson.—You see, Dr. Murphy, in that report of the 18th September, you said that the delusions had entirely disappeared?

Witness.—Yes, at that time, temporarily.

Mr. Branson.—You were of opinion that it would do no harm for his mother to visit the Maharajah? Yes, occasionally.—You were anxious that she should mark the Maharajah's improvement? Yes.—How long did he continue to improve? I don't know.—Did he ever go back? Yes.—When? I cannot tell you exactly as to the time. He used to go back periodically.—Were the people *strikingly* kind to the Maharajah? What do you mean?—Did anybody strike him? Yes, once or twice.—Who? The personal attendants, by my orders.

Cross-examined by Mr. Telang.—The opinion that the Maharajah would be incapable of managing himself was not suddenly arrived at. His history convinced me, about the date of the report, that his recovery was hopeless. I don't know what my colleagues thought on the point before.

Mr. Telang.—You state that one cause of the insanity was hereditary predisposition. Who told you? Mr. Brave told me and all the other attendants.—Who were the other attendants? Ram Bhawoo told me; also the tutor Moduk; and I think Colonel Schneider told me something about it. Mr. Kheikar also told me.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang.—The Maharajah was struck twice with a riding whip in his room. He kicked me and offered resistance. It was necessary, in my opinion, to correct him; otherwise he would have grown unmanageable.

To the Court.—These measures of restraint are sometimes necessary; otherwise they are not resorted to. The hereditary predisposition was one of the first points to which I directed my attention.

Mr. Edmund Charles Cox, Assistant Political Agent and personal guardian of the Maharajah, was next examined for the prosecution to nearly the same effect as in the Police Court.

Mr. Inverarity put in a letter in the handwriting of Waman Govind Ranade for the purpose of showing that he was Radhabai's agent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—I inquired several different times whether the Maharajah liked Mr. Barve or not. [illegible] any doubts? My mind was in a state of uncertainty.—Then you had your doubts? Yes. I had no personal knowledge, and I wanted to satisfy myself. I [illegible] from time to time; and thought I had better ask the Maharajah, although I considered much weight could not be attached to what he said. And yet you asked him? Yes, just to satisfy my own mind.—Did you look at your deposition before you came in? No.—You used exactly the same words. With the exception of the word "unfortunate."—And yet you say you did not look at the deposition? I did not look at it. I knew I would be asked the question, and I made up my mind what to say.—Was not the Maharajah excited on the day the servants were dismissed? No, not on that day, but he was excited on the following day.—Did he not rush, excited, out into the compound? Yes, he did four or five days before the servants were dismissed, and once after the dismissal. I took precautions that such an incident should not occur again—Did you take precautions against his committing suicide? No, I did not think that was possible, and did not take any such precautions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Telang.—The indecent expressions the Maharajah used were such as I have frequently heard used among natives. I have had a good deal of conversation with the natives. They were the same class of words as are used by uneducated natives. The Maharajah's conduct at the durbar was rather foolish. I did not say very foolish. He sat in his chair of state and may have distributed "pan sopanee." I believe he spoke to Colonel Parr at the durbar. I don't remember his doing anything else. This letter of 24th November, 1881, is in my handwriting and was written to one of the attendants, Abba Hoosen Sab.

Re-examination of the witness was declined.

The Advocate-General, in answer to the learned judge, said he would finish the case for the prosecution before lunch on Monday.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday (to-day,) the jury being allowed to separate. The defendants were liberated on the same bail.

CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST A NATIVE EDITOR.

THE trial of Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra, editor of the *Satya Mitra* newspaper, on the charges of libel, criminal intimidation, and insult preferred against him by Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, was further proceeded with, before Mr. Ryan, on Saturday.

Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Skipsey and Wilkin, for the defence.

The magistrate.—I have framed three charges against the accused on three articles published within the period of one year. The articles are dated 0th April, 20th August, and 26th September, 1880.

The charges were then read out to the accused.

Mr. Budroodeen said he did not propose to call any evidence for the defence.

Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta then addressed the court for the prosecution. He thought it would have been fairer if the defence had given them notice that they did not intend to call evidence on their behalf, so that he would have been better prepared to sum up. He did not, however, think there was any necessity for an elaborate summing up, particularly when he considered that upon the evidence which he had adduced his Worship had thought fit to frame charges, showing that a *prima facie* case had been made out. The questions they had to consider were, whether the imputations contained in the exhibits were aimed against the complainant, whether they were of a defamatory character, and whether the defendant had any justification for his conduct. As to the first question of the applicability of the imputations to the complainant, the learned counsel thought he was justified in saying that the defendant had done a very cowardly thing. As the prosecution stated, he had made against the complainant defamatory imputations of the worst and gravest character possible; but he had not the courage, as some libellers had the courage, though they knew they were doing wrong, to cast those imputations openly and straightforwardly. The defendant did not expressly—in so many words—state that the imputations had been aimed at any particular person, and the defence now made, so far as could be gathered from the cross-examination, was of an inconsistent nature. At first it was hinted in cross-examination that the imputations had been of a general character, and had not been aimed at the complainant, and then, curiously enough, it was tried to be shown in the cross-examination of witnesses, especially on the last occasion, that the complainant had been severely attacking the defendant in his paper—a circumstance which was apparently pleaded as justification for the libels published by the defendant. These were the inconsistencies of the line of defence, and counsel did not know how his learned friend proposed to reconcile them. In this case it was amply proved that the aim and object of the defendant was to defame one and one person only, under cover of general imputations and assertions. He need not again cite authorities for the purpose of showing that libellors had not often the courage to level their attacks in an open, straightforward manner, but they tried to hit the object of their revenge by various mysterious ways and devices, and that consequently it was held to be sufficient for their purpose if it were proved that those who read the libels could point to the persons to whom they referred. He thought that his Worship remembered the cases which he had formerly cited.

The magistrate said he did, and therefore Mr. Pherozeshaw need not repeat them. One decision he particularly remembered was that given by Lord Campbell.

Mr. Pherozeshaw, continuing, said that he had called witnesses of the most respectable and unimpeachable character, who distinctly stated that upon reading the articles they had not the slightest doubt that the complainant was the person aimed at. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in particular, who knew well both the complainant and the defendant, and who was, in fact, a greater friend of the latter, had no difficulty in saying whom the articles in question referred to. Then there were Mr. Patel, a careful and regular reader of all Gujerati newspapers, and others, who gave evidence to the same effect. The article with the heading, "Police! Police!!" which was the subject of the first charge, spoke in a number of oracular paragraphs of "the ways in which money could be extorted," and it afforded ample internal evidence that it was aimed at the complainant. A libellor generally distorted something partly for the purpose of misrepresentation and partly for the purpose of misleading. For example, the complainant thought that the zenana system enjoining seclusion of women was mischievous and mistaken, and that a reform in the direction of giving freedom to Parsee women was urgently needed. The complainant practised what he preached; and he had also invited Parsee ladies and gentlemen to public meetings. This practice of the complainant was called by the defendant—"exhibiting women"—a most offensive and misleading phrase. The learned counsel was perfectly willing to say that there might be people who honestly believed that the reforms introduced in the Parsee community were mischievous, and that the zenana system was the best to be followed with regard to their women; but that was no reason why one who professed to hold these views should taunt his opponents—and here it was only the complainant—by saying that "they made their women go from street to street, and made them exhibit their faces at their windows." The insinuation, it was perfectly clear, was of an infamously offensive character. The complainant had been connected with native drama, and had been trying to purge native music from its low associations and raise that divine art to its proper level. But this was also made by the defendant the subject of his libels. He (Mr. Pherozeshaw) had no doubt that the defence sought to be made—that the criticisms applied to low theatricals where dancing and singing were going on—would not hold water for a single moment. Again, the concerts got up by the complainant were perfectly harmless, and conducive of great good, but they supplied only more food for libel. There was then no doubt that the article was applicable to the complainant, who was described as such an infamous person, and whose extortions had so long and so persistently been practised, that it was thought high time to call the attention of the police to his scandalous proceedings. Was there any justification for these imputations? It had been amply proved that Mr. Kaikhoshru had throughout life acted in a public-spirited, honest, and straightforward manner; that many a time he had been offered presents from native States, which he, as a right-minded and severely upright man, had invariably refused; that he had kept his hands scrupulously clean from the touch of ill-gotten money in any shape. There was, therefore, not even a shadow of suspicion for the charges of extortion. The paragraph entitled "March to Mooltan" referred to a scandalously false rumour about a member of Mr. Kaikhoshru's family. It purported to be sent to the defendant by a correspondent, and the defendant, admitting that it was "a risky, disgraceful, and scandalous matter unfit for publication," did what no respectable journalist would have done—he published the scandal under the pretence of not publishing it. If there had been a *bonâ fide* correspondence upon such a "risky" matter, surely the editor could not have destroyed it. But the failure of the defendant to produce it showed that it was not possible that there was really such a correspondence, that as a matter of fact, it was a pure concoction of the defendant, so that his "inveterate foe" might feel the sting. He could not resist the temptation of publishing a rumour concerning Mr. Kaikhoshru's eldest daughter. The learned counsel could hardly find words to describe the vile, gross, wicked, and hideous nature of the insinuations against an innocent and respectable lady. That task he entirely gave up. He must be a vile person lost to all sense of shame and honour, and devoid of all humanity, who could be capable of such an act. He (Mr. Pherozeshaw) could not find words to describe his own feelings when referring to this matter, and he would leave it to his Honour to dispose of it as he would. It would be insulting to the court to discuss if the defendant could have any justification for such conduct, for justification there could be none. In addition to such vile and systematic libelling, the defendant's malice had gone so far that he republished the scandal after the prosecution was instituted, and published false reports of the trial, which, as his Worship had remarked, no respectable journalist would do. The defence sought to be raised was that the defendant was severely attacked by the complainant. It was brought out in cross-examination that if there had been such attacks, they were confined to the acts of the defendant in his public character. But, however severely the defendant might be attacked, that could not be pleaded as a justification for his libels against the complainant. After pointing out some more instances of the libels published by the defendant, Mr. Pherozeshaw resumed his seat.

Mr. Budroodeen said he found himself in a somewhat awkward predicament, in consequence of his not having been in charge of the case from the beginning. The examination and cross-examination of the complainant, who was the principal witness in the trial, had been conducted while his learned friend, Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, was in charge of the case, and as he had appeared at a subsequent stage of the trial, he was sure his Worship would take it that he could not do the same justice to the case as Mr. Lang would have done. It seemed that the circumstances of the case were somewhat peculiar. This was a case in which both parties were respectable journalists. There was the complainant, who had been a journalist for a long series of years, and it was not for him (Mr. Budroodeen) to say at present how he had discharged his duties. It might be that he had discharged them to the satisfaction of his friends and of the section to which he belonged; and it might be, on the other hand, that he had given offence to the section to which he did not belong. The defendant belonged to the conservative portion of the Parsee community, and had, in his public charges either [illegible] to deal with public questions generally or the affecting the native community. And it would be his endeavour to [illegible] the case of the so-called libels [illegible] made no reference to Mr. Kaikhoshru especially, or any other individual, but that the articles had been published by the defendant for the purpose of eradicating certain mischiefs which the defendant, rightly or wrongly, believed were gradually taking hold of the Parsee community. It was therefore certainly within the province of a journalist, such as the defendant, to discuss the questions fearlessly, and if necessary in a manner that was disagreeable to the section opposed to him. He thought his Worship would be satisfied, after the articles had been dissected by him (Mr Budroodeen,) that they did not apply to the complainant, that they were written in a general spirit, and were directed against certain mischiefs, though the opposite section considered them to be reforms. Whether the opinions expressed by the defendant were right or wrong, whether he was well or ill-informed, was a matter entirely beside the question. The question for the consideration of the court was whether the defendant was not within his rights as a journalist to discuss public questions fearlessly for the purpose of what he might conceive to be the good of the Parsee community. The learned counsel would, in the first place, say that it was proved in evidence that there were people amongst the Parsee community who thought that too much liberty had, perhaps, been allowed to the fair sex. They condemned the spirit of singing and dancing, and theatrical performances, which were getting more and more prevalent, not only among the Parsees, but among the native communities of India. Was it then too much to say that the defendant should not raise his warning voice if he thought that they were demoralising to the community? Was it to be said that he was to sit down to weigh his words nicely before he struck the blow? If the question of the prevalence of dancing, and singing, and theatricals, and clubs, which were starting into existence like mushrooms, were public questions—and it could not be denied that they were such—then the defendant was at liberty to discuss them in the manner he thought best. Whether he ridiculed the parties who advocated what he conceived to be injurious reforms, or whether he adopted a grave tone, was entirely a matter with which the defendant himself, and nobody else, was concerned; and it was not for him or his learned friend, or anybody else, to dictate that the defendant should have adopted this tone or used those expressions. The learned counsel had very little hesitation in saying that when his Worship's mind had been disabused of several insinuations and innuendoes which did not exist anywhere except in the imagination of the prosecutor or his counsel, the question would assume a very different aspect. The prosecutor had certainly a right to prove these insinuations; but he had certainly no right to draw entirely upon his imagination, and turn a picture which had nothing offensive in it into a hideous picture, and to import rumours which were not shown to have been in the slightest degree communicated or known to the defendant. If the articles complained of had been aimed at particular persons or things, let them by all means prove it; but it was only by a stretch of the imagination that the complainant could be connected with them. After reading the law upon the subject, Mr. Budroodeen said that his learned friend had not asked a single question to any of his witnesses to show that in consequence of the articles they considered that the complainant's credit was gone, and thought that he was lowered morally or intellectually in their eyes, supposing he had been defamed. This was an important omission. It might be that Mr. Kaikhoshru's character was so transcendental that it was above the reach even of defamation, and that he was not lowered in the estimation of those who read the articles. If that were the case, he (Mr. Budroodeen) only envied the position which he occupied. But if that was so, it was difficult to say that the provisions of the law had been satisfied so far as the definition of defamation was concerned. With respect to the publication of the scandal about a member of the complainant's family, Mr. Budroodeen argued that his learned friend had not shown any authority that any individual might resent and take criminal proceedings in respect of matters which personally did not relate to himself. But the paragraph in itself gave no evidence of anything like a libel; nor was there any evidence to connect the defendant with the rumour.

The magistrate.—There is the evidence of witnesses in the case, who clearly understood the paragraph to refer to the complainant.

Mr. Budroodeen.—There is a limit even to the imagination of witnesses.

The magistrate remarked that no respectable editor would ever think of publishing a letter alluding to the scandal.

Mr. Budroodeen.—Supposing the correspondent used a particular word, are you to import, therefore, an idle rumour into a paragraph which did not refer to it?

The magistrate said that some of the most respectable members of the Parsee community, and men of intelligence, gave evidence in the case. Two of them were friends of both parties, and described the conversations they had with the defendant on this very matter.

Mr. Budroodeen.—But the expressions used by the defendant are not in themselves defamatory, and do not apply to the complainant.

The magistrate.—I must apply the canon which all courts apply in a case of this sort, that is, to see what the witnesses understood by a certain publication, and to whom they applied. In this case it was obvious to those who gave evidence that the articles applied to the complainant.

Mr. Budroodeen repeated his objection to the prosecution at first imported words, and after construed those words in the way they li[illegible]

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—That is not so.

Mr. Buddroodeen, in the cou[illegible] remarks, said that the complaina[illegible]

attacked the defendant, he ought not to be very thin-skinned. If he gave blows, he should not complain when he received them.

After some further conversation, the magistrate said that he reserved his decision, as he had yet to look through the exhibits and the evidence. He had no time to read the evidence since he recorded it.

The case was then adjourned until Tuesday.

THE ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT OF COAL.

THE case in which Mathoora Sookial and Heerjee Souspal are charged with stealing a large quantity of coal belonging to Messrs. Volkart Brothers was further proceeded with, before Mr. Ryan, on Saturday.

Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the accused Heerjee Souspal.

Rowjee Succaram, lately in the employ of the accused Heerjee, said his duty was to weigh coals at the bunder and send them according to orders. He knew the accused Mathoora Sookial, who was a watchman employed under Khimjee Jeewa at the Malet and other bunders. He knew a man named Balai, a Purdasee in the employ of the accused Heerjee Souspal. Balai used to do the same work as the witness. He knew a Parsee named Cursetjee Cowasjee, who took delivery of coals from his master at the Sewree-bunder about seven or eight months ago. Witness had got an order from his master about the delivery of this coal. The order was given to Balai by his master in the presence of the witness. The coals were delivered from a heap belonging to Volkart Brothers. The Sunbeam was the name of the vessel from which the coals were landed. Witness saw the coals being weighed. A Purdasee, by name Luxmon, was in charge of the heap at that time. Witness did not keep a memorandum of the delivery of coals. The deliveries made to Cowasjee lasted for about four or six weeks.

Crushna Wittoba, a muccadum employed under the accused Heerjee Souspal, said that he caused entries to be made in his books by his mehta of charges for the work done under the accused.

Dolchund Nialchand, a mehta employed by the last witness, said that he made entries in the book from instructions received by his employer or his partner. Witness made such entries for about three months. Previous to that a mehta named Ramchunder made the entries. He knew the mehta's handwriting, and the entries were as follow.

Mr. Brown objected to the entries being received [illegible]

Mr. Payne contended that the entries made by Ramchunder, who could not be got at, were kept in the regular course of business, and they were therefore perfectly admissible.

The magistrate ruled that the entries were admissible.

Witness, continuing said that the entries related to a delivery of coals at the Sewree-bunder. The entries were debited to the account of the accused Heerjee Souspal. The book contained an account of the accused Heerjee Souspal only. Witness found the totals of entries transferred into the ledger of the last witness debited to the account of Heerjee Souspal.

Khatao Soonderjee, in the employ of Khimjee Jeewa, said he recollected the heap of coals landed ex the Sunbeam now lying at the Frere-bunder. He was asked to weigh the coals on the evening of the 28th May last. The coals weighed 405½ tons. The heap of coals at the Malet-bunder, landed from the same vessel, weighed 315 tons.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to Thursday next, the 6th instant.

THE ABKARI AMENDMENT BILL.

Native Opinion.—Wednesday last the abovenamed Bill including *mhowra* flowers among those drugs to which the Abkari law applies was passed into law by an official majority, all the non-official members dissenting. In speaking in favour of the Bill H. E. the Governor referred to a feeling of "hostility" with which the non-official members, he said, were swayed in opposing it. We would not feel surprized if such an expression were to fall from the mouth of any other official member; but coming as it does from H. E. the Governor, it has surprized us still more that a person in H. E.'s position and one used to a long Parliamentary career should look upon honest opposition and that in the interests of H. M.'s poorest subjects as undoubted hostility. We regret that Sir James should have failed to duly appreciate the stand the non-official members had taken. But allowing that the native members opposed the passage of the Bill simply because they wished to do so, how is it that the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay, and even the Anglo-Indian Press on our side should make opposition to the Bill in common with the native community, we ask? The fact of the matter is that the Bill was essentially official and that an official majority had passed it. We are only sorry to see Sir James on the wrong side of the Legislative board.

Indian Spectator.—It is natural that such universal opposition should make his Excellency uneasy; but it was very unlike Sir James Fergusson to charge the opponents with factiousness. His Excellency's reflections on Sir Jamsetji's attitude especially were unjust to a degree; and that a wise ruler like Sir James betrayed such impatience is in itself a proof of the weakness of his cause. Surely the Governor of Bombay, in charge of an extremely unpopular measure, is not going [illegible] truths? [illegible] accepted as so many unvoiced strong grou[illegible] public representatives any of the officials ha[illegible] opposition; we wish they have any good reasons for half as much. If the public has been kept in the dark [illegible] the enactment, there could be no excuse for this about them. [illegible]tion, and the hurry in which it has onesided legis[illegible]ough makes the action of the Govern[illegible] been gone till the more suspicious. However, it is [illegible] ment look to impute motive. What remains for the [illegible] not for representatives now is to collect additional [illegible] and place them before the only independent tribunal in the country, the Supreme Government. The supporters of the Act and its opponents are supposed to be prejudiced parties. Let the Government of India judge between the two.

Bombay Chronicle.—The unseemly and undesirable spectacle of the whole body of the official members forming the majority and forcing a measure through the Council against the weighty, well-considered, and matter-of-fact arguments and reasons of the non-official minority has been again presented to the public, supplying ample material for fresh whithering discourse in the *Times* and other English as well as Anglo-Indian papers on the farcical character of the expensive dramatic *troupes*, called the Indian Legislative Councils. As the case now stands, the obnoxious Bill is after all made and declared a law of the land, and it remains to be seen how the Viceroy or the Secretary of State shall dispose of it.

Bombay Guardian.—The Mhowra-taxing Bill has passed the Bombay Legislative Council, the five non-official members voting against it, the seven official members voting for it. We have been somewhat surprised at the amount of feeling awakened in the community by the proposal to levy this tax. The explanation given of this is that the Mhowra is used for food by the Bheels inhabiting the districts where it is cultivated in Gujarat. Well, we had no idea that so much interest was taken in the Bheels. Perhaps if Government had levied a transport duty, this would have answered the purpose without imposing a disbility on the poor Bheels. Whether or not it is a wholesome article of food, we cannot say, but we are sure that it is more unwholesome in the form of spirits than in any other form. It appears that there is a great deal of illicit distillation going on, and Government have found it difficult to deal with this.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Criminal Sessions, High Court.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 1st:—Coconada (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—Singapore (s), for Genoa, &c.; Thibet (s) China, &c. Lucile, Rangoon; Calcutta, Liverpool. Yesterday:—Daphne, (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Thibet, Clan Fraser, and Singapore left the dock on Saturday.

ASSAULT.—Guttoo Syed Hoosein was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Goolab, woman, with a stick. He was fined Rs. 10.

THE URDU INSTRUCTOR.—We have received the number of this little publication for July. It fully maintains its useful character as an aid to students of the vernacular.

VAGRANTS.—George Lloyd and John Hogan, Europeans, were on Saturday last declared vagrants by Mr. W. Webb, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

GOA SURVEY OPERATIONS.—The Portuguese officials who were engaged in the demarcation of the frontier limits between the territory of Sawuntwari and Goa have concluded their work and returned to Pangim.

CONCERT AT BHOSAWAL.—A Bhosawal correspondent writes that there was a very enjoyable reading and concert at the Gymkhana rooms on the 28th June. The Gymkhana concert is a monthly event, and is beginning to [illegible] largely patronised.

BOMBAY CARLTON *vs.* BYCULLA FOOTBALL CLUB.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather last Saturday, the football match which was arranged to be played between these two clubs on that day did not come off. It has been postponed to next Thursday.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Mr. W. Almon, a preventive officer of the Bombay Customs Department, at present living at Arthur bunder, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of three gold rings, one set with five small diamonds, another with five emeralds, and the third a "Mizpah" ring. The lost property is valued at Rs. 185.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—A rifle match took place at Kurrachee at the Clifton range, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, between ten serjeants of the North Staffordshire (Prince of Wales's) Regiment and a team of ten Volunteers from Kurrachee and Ko[illegible] The wind unfortunately was of that shift[illegible] vexatious character dubbed by riflemen as [illegible] It was sometimes blowing strong from [illegible] and would then turn round in a cho[illegible] blow lustily right down the ran[illegible] likewise variable, which accou[illegible] no very good scores were [illegible] Sergeant Instructor Pr[illegible] score of 80. The Vol[illegible] lead at 200 yds. by [illegible] increased to 11[illegible] match by 37[illegible]

EXAM[illegible]
exa[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

guages :—Hindoostani—Lieut. E. C. Wegg-Prosser, Rifle Brigade ; Lieut. P. H. Saulez, 16th Regt. N. I. ; Lieut. A. W. L. Bayley, 21st Regt. N. I. ; Lieut. J. D. G. Bishop, Gloucestershire ; and Lieut. W. P. Davison, R. I. Fusiliers. Arabic—Lieut. E. F. Marriott, Poona Horse. Persian Degree of Honour Test—Lieut. R. R. A. Shirt, 2nd Punjaub Infantry. Persian, Lower Standard—Private F. C. Crotty, E. Yorkshire."

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Lower Colaba, on the body of Suckoo, girl, aged ten years. Deceased, while at work in Goculdas Cullianjee's wool godown at Lower Colaba that forenoon, fell through a hatchway on the first floor of the building to the stone flooring below, from a height of about 16 feet. Her skull was fractured, and her left thigh was broken : and she died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded ; but the jury were of opinion that the hatch requires to be guarded.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday evening last at Middle Colaba, on the body of Bow Kushaba, aged thirty-five years. Deceased, on that afternoon, was engaged in the New Colaba Land Company's godowns shifting cotton bales. Whilst on the top of a pile of bales 18 feet from the floor his foot got entangled in a rope, and he fell to the ground, fracturing his skull. He died within a few minutes. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE STOCK NOTES SCHEME.—Mr. C. C. Seymour, of Agra, has published a "Pocket table of interest on Indian Stock Notes for parts of a month of 30 days." The following explanatory note is appended to the table :—" Commendable simplicity characterizes the Government scheme of Stock Notes ; especially in the method devised for interest adjustments. The amount of interest on each note, for *one whole month*, will be stated on the face of the note ; and to determine what interest may have accrued for *two or more whole months*, a very simple reckoning by multiplication will suffice : no 'ready-reckoner' is needed so far. But as 'Stock Notes will be transferable from hand to hand without endorsement or any other formality whatever, the purchaser presumably paying to the vendor the interest accrued up to date of transfer,' and as every such transfer, *occurring during currency of a month*, must involve adjustment of interest *for a given number of days*, the preceding tables have been prepared for the convenience of purchasers and vendors who may at any time wish for an accurate reckoning ready to hand."

A BENGALI LECTURER.—We are happy to state that Mr. Ram Chunder Bose is expected to visit Bombay in August or September and deliver a course of lectures to educated natives. We may mention in this connection that the articles from the pen of this gentleman that have appeared of late in the *Bengal Magazine*, and which have been more than once referred to by us, are, by request, to reappear in book form, constituting a volume of 270 pp. 8vo. Most of these relate to America, but the closing papers treat of England and the Continent. We are sure that this volume will be welcomed by many. Mr. Bose has in these papers spoken out his mind with regard to matters and things in general, with a frankness and fearlessness that are rather rare.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS.—A correspondent writes to an up-country paper :—" Surely the infliction of seven days' quarantine at Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden on vessels arriving perfectly free from epidemic disease from Sumatra is an unnecessary proceeding. Take, for instance, the case of a steamer coming from Batavia to Aden, a passage that occupies roughly about nineteen days, during which time not a single case of cholera has appeared on board : is it not unreasonable that such a vessel should have to endure seven days' quarantine at Aden before she can obtain her coals : whilst if can she manage to reach Suez, she is merely placed under 24 hours' surveillance, and then allowed to communicate. The Government of India would do well, perhaps, to follow the example of the Egyptian Government (*mirabile dictu !*) in this matter of quarantine on arrivals from Sumatra. Vessels arriving at Aden, Kurrachee, or Bombay from Sumatran ports, if perfectly free from epidemic disease and holding clean bills of health from their ports of departure in Sumatra so far as regards the health of passengers or crew, should merely be subjected to 24 hours' observation, and then be released from all quarantine."

A BARRACK SERGEANT IN TROUBLE.—Barrack Sergeant Davis, who was tried by court-martial for embezzling public money, has been sentenced to be reduced to the ranks and to be imprisoned for 168 days.—(Sind) *Civil and Military Gazette.*

KURRACHEE VOLUNTEER CLUB.—The billiard-table of the Sind Volunteer Club, just received from Messrs. W. Watson and Co., Bombay, was unpacked yesterday, and as it is now being set up, we trust it will not be long before the Club will be declared open for use. A "house warming" will probably be one of the features of the opening ceremony.—*Id.*

DEFAMATION.—A case of defamation was heard in the Court of Mr. Gibbons, the Kurrachee City Magistrate, on 23rd June. The complainant was Conductor J. Meade, who acted on behalf of his daughter, a certain Mrs. Condon, and the defendant was Mr. Trevena, of the Telegraph Department. Mr. Carnegy, barrister-at-law, appeared for the former, and Mr. Leggett, solicitor, for the latter. The facts of the affair run briefly thus. The defamation complained of was that Mr. Trevena accused Mrs. Condon of being "everybody's wife." Mrs. Condon happens to be only "sweet seventeen," and for private reasons does not at present live with her husband [illegible] staying as a foreman on the railway, but [illegible] the case came [illegible] father, Conductor Meade. [illegible] was submitted on [illegible] for hearing, an ample [illegible] by his counsel, to the effect that [illegible] of the defendant much [illegible] having used the words in [illegible] regretted very [illegible] lay, as he now found there was no [illegible] the libel [illegible] them. The complainant's counsel [illegible] foundation for receipt of this apology, and Mr. Gibbons acknowledged to be filed. Upon the whole, the [illegible] ordered it Magistrate considered the case might be [illegible] City atoned for and condoned, especially as an apology had been already tendered, by simply inflicting a fine of Rs. 25, which was paid accordingly.—*Id.*

BOMBAY FREE CHURCH MISSIONS.

"THE report of the free Church Missions in Bombay, Alibag, and Thana," shows that in the College division of the institution, Bombay, the pupils last year numbered 90, besides 50 in the Matriculation Class. The four ordained missionaries were employed daily during the first hours in teaching the truths of the Bible. This, with the usual subjects of the College course, and classes in Theology, fully occupy their time and attention. As our readers are already aware, the College took a good place in the University Examination, as did also the school division, the latter passing 13 out of 20 candidates for Matriculation. Eight addresses on important topics were delivered in the institution. A new Vernacular Boys' school was established in Camatipoora. The schools for Beni-Israel boys have been continued in Bombay, Alibag, and Revedunda. The report speaks of the more intimate relations between the Beni-Israel of this Presidency and the Jews in Europe. The effect of this has not been altogether good. Street-preaching and house visitation have been carried on by the Divinity students, assisted occasionally by some of the missionaries. The Rev. Dhunjibhai continues to act as pastor of the Native Church. Miss C. Paterson reports favourably of the Female Boarding School. The girls are 43 in number. The Girls' day-schools were four with 300 pupils ; but one of the schools in the Jewish quarter had to be closed. Two new female schools have been opened in Tannah and Alibag. Miss J. Paterson, engaged in zenana work in Bombay, finds the Hindu Gujarati-speaking families not so accessible as the Marathi-speaking. Her pupils are all married women with the exception of the Parsees. She reports favourably of a Gujarati school for girls. Mr. Lazarus Abraham continues to carry on the Medical Mission at Tanna, where Mr. Ramchundra Babaji prosecutes evangelistic work ; there are two Catechists besides a zenana teacher and a Bible-woman. The Rev. G. R. Navalkar at Alibag has been encouraged by the conversion of a Brahmin at Pen. The English school at Alibag is in an efficient condition ; attendance 98. Grant, Rs. 344. The Marathi schools for Beni-Israels are in a thriving condition.

AGHA ALI SHAH AT KURRACHEE.

HIS HIGHNESS AGHA ALI SHAH, who has been on a shooting excursion in Upper India, arrived in Kurrachee on Thursday, the 22nd June, when he was received at Frere station with much enthusiasm by a large gathering of Khojas, about three hundred of whom, we understand, proceeded from Kurrachee to Sukkur, and attended their spiritual chief on his journey downwards. The Agha was conveyed in a state palanquin borne on the shoulders of Khojas, midst great rejoicings, to the house in the gardens which the community has specially erected for the accommodation of His Highness on the occasion of his visits to Kurrachee. The present visit of the Khoja Chief was with the object of receiving a *Khilat* and Royal letter from His Majesty the Shah of Persia. The Presentation was made last Saturday in the presence of Sirdar Sher Ali Khan, his sons and officers, Mirza Mahomed Shafi and several others. After the *Khilat* was delivered to His Highness by Abdul Rahim Khan, one of the Viziers of His Majesty the Shah the Royal letter, which is said to have been written by the Shah, was read aloud by Haji Ali Akbar, one of the chief officers of H. H. Agha Ali Shah. The *Khilat*, we are informed, is intended as a recognition by the Royal donor of Agha Ali Shah as the rightful successor of the late Agha Khan. The Beluch band which was kindly lent by Colonel Galloway and the officers of the Regiment, discoursed music on the occasion, and the formal proceedings of the presentation, and the entertainment subsequently provided by H. H. Agha Ali Shah, were brought to a conclusion at midnight by a fine pyrotechnic display.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

COMPENSATION TO CAMEL OWNERS.

THE labours of the Camel Compensation Committee, for the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, have been completed, and Colonel Hayter and Mr. Stogdon will shortly return to the ordinary duties. [illegible]y twelve lakhs of rupees have been paid as [illegible]sation for losses in the Punjab ; and as the [illegible]t maximum was 60 rupees per camel, [illegible] the actual sum paid was not higher [illegible] animal, the loss must have been [illegible] forty thousand camels. Com[illegible] paid only for those animals [illegible]ier ; and probably half as [illegible] neglect and overwork, [illegible] last quinquennial [illegible] years before the [illegible] of the [illegible] five thou[illegible] been [illegible] all in the enumeration. It is not a fact, as was at one time asserted, that the carriage of the Punjab has been destroyed by the war ; but the loss of camels has undoubtedly been very heavy, and will not be recovered under ten years. We hope that the Government of India will require Compensation Committee to write a report on the facts they have gleaned, during their investigations ; and that this report will be published as a warning to officers to avoid the gross errors which were committed, in the matter of transport, in the latter as well as in the former Cabul war.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL.

BOTANY.—Dr. George Watt, who has just returned from Munnipore where he accompanied the Boundary Expedition, has been posted to Calcutta on special duty for the purpose of arranging the many valuable specimens which he has procured, and of writing his report, which is likely to be one of very great interest to botanists.—*Statesman.*

THE MADDEN CASE.—A man named Madden, described as being over six feet high, and well known in Darjeeling, has been committed for trial on a charge of murder and culpable homicide. This is the man who at one time was lessee of the *Darjeeling News Press*, and who absconded from here in February, 1880. He is a good deal "wanted" up here.—*Darjeeling News.*

MONEY LENDERS' INTEREST.—It is said that the High Court will be asked for a full bench decision upon a reference to that Court by one of the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court in a case in which both plaintiff and defendant are East Indians, upon a very important question, namely as to whether a money-lender could recover interest according to the terms of the promissory note executed in his favor which provided an enhanced rate of interest after the due date, when the amount of the same was eight times more than the principal. Defendant in the case in question had borrowed Rs. 50 at 75 per cent. per annum. Plaintiff had deducted Rs. 10 on account of interest in advance out of the 50. The interest payable after the due date was 120 per cent. per annum. Defendant had paid Rs. 140 from time to time on account of interest and was sued for Rs. 190. Within a period of two years and seven months, the interest on Rs. 40 had accumulated to Rs. 330. The Allahabad High Court had held in a late case that where a plaintiff provided for an enhanced rate of interest to be charged after the due date, the same must be treated as penalty, and he could not recover interest beyond 12 per cent. per annum after the due date. According to the law of Menu, if the parties were Hindus the plaintiff could not recover interest beyond a sum which was equal to the principal, irrespective of the period of time the debt may have been contracted. The High Court in Calcutta had taken a different view of the case, and held that, according to Section 2 of Act XXVIII of 1860, the lender was entitled to recover interest, however high, if the payment of the same was provided in the promissory note. As there were conflicting decisions on the point one judgment clashing against the other, it was desirable that the point should be finally settled by the decision of a full bench.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

TAKING THE BLACK VEIL.—A very interesting ceremony took the place at the Loretto Convent in Middleton Row. Two novices, Misses Brown and Reily, took the black veil, renouncing the world and all its pomps. The black veil is taken after a very severe trial, and when it is known that the novice had fully studied and considered the serious nature of the order she was entering and fully reconciled herself to devoting her whole life to the glory of God. The ceremony was a very impressive one, particularly that part of it when the young ladies declare their faith and the confidence they repose in the solemn religious order of the black veil.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

LOODHIANA FEVER.—We hear from Umballa that there has been one bad case of Loodhiana fever among the horses of the 9th Lancers, and two among the officers' horses of the same regiment. —*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE MAHARANA OF DHOLEPORE.—A Simla correspondent of an up-country paper describes a visit to the Maharana of Dholepore. "As I reached the verandah of the house, the resonant notes of an English ballad, admirably sung by a fine voice, met my ear ; and on entering the drawing-room, I was surprised to find, in the accomplished singer, no less a person than the Maharana himself. This young Prince is about nineteen years old, and is extremely well-mannered and well-bred. He speaks English perfectly, and quite unaffected and frank." He has been brought up under very exceptional circumstances, and entirely as an English gentleman would be brought up. He is and has been long regarded by Colonel Dennehy, his guardian, as an adopted son ; and he has, I am assured, deserved all the care and kindness lavished upon him. His tastes and amusements are thoroughly manly, and he takes to all field sports as kindly as a young English squire could do. After breakfast he showed me some superb deerhounds of which he seemed very proud. I left Dholepore House, as it is now called, greatly pleased and interested in its young owner."

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS. 1878.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE. Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs.	a.	p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)				
Large	5	2	6	0
Small	3	1	3	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	3	1	1	0
Medium	2	0	13	0
Small	1½	0	10	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.)........................ (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1	4	0
IMPORT ENTRY.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	5	0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	5	0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	4	1	12	0
Small	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK BILLS.................. (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1	12	0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1	12	0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	2	0	12	0
Small	1	0	5	0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0	13	0
SAND PASS	1	0	8	0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0	10	0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0	10	0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0	10	0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0	8	0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0	10	0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0	8	0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0	10	0
[illegible] OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	10	0
[illegible] OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	10	0
[illegible] CLAIM ...	2	0	10	0
[illegible] RECEIPT ...	1	0	8	0
[illegible]	3	1	3	0
[illegible]	3	1	0	0

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases Parian figures.
3 " writing papers.
28 bales brown papers.
3 cases scarlet colors.

An invoice of very handsome glass, bronze, and Bohemian, flower painted pedastals, superior table kerosine lamps with chimney, globes, and air protectors by well known makers, Silver Light Company.

5 bales grey piece-goods.
15 cases coloured muslins and prints.
On account of Choonilal Motichund.
C 7 W 7—16-25 5 bales grey shirtings ex s.s. "Clan Murray."
" 26-35 10 " " ex s.s. "Rydal Hall."
On account of the concerned—
3 bales damaged twist.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND PLANT, &c., OF THE BOMBAY BLEACHING, DYEING, AND PRINTING CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Liquidator of the Bombay Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Co., Ld. (in Liquidation), to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., on the premises at Parell, Elphinstone-road, near the G. I. P. Railway Parell Station, the following machinery, plant, &c., belonging to the Company, viz :—

A complete set of bleaching and dyeing machinery in working order consisting of boiling keir, washing, squeezing, drying, starching, damping, calendaring, folding, sewing, buldyeing, and yarn, washing machines, bundling press, Hydro Extractor and shafting with brackets and pulleys, engine, boiler and chimney, steam and water pipes, iron tanks, solution boxes, lorries, and other implements, tools, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of bleaching and dyeing chemicals, such as bleaching powder, caustic soda, fine starch, soda and soda ash, brown lead, litharge, bychrome and sundry chemicals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The property will be on view from the 8th instant to the date of sale from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 bales canvas.
2 cases green [illegible] picking band.

An invoice of platedware, consisting of 4, 5, and 6 bottles, cruets, tea and coffee services, liquor frames, breakfast cruets, waiters, pickle frames, table, dessert and tea spoons, table and dessert forks, egg and salt spoons, &c.

Also enamelled ware, consisting of tea and breakfast cup and saucers, table and dessert plates, sauce and fry pans, jugs, basins, &c.

The surplus stock of a tailor, consisting of cotton, woolen coats, trousers, shirts, waistcoats, breeches, flannel belts, remnant pieces of velvet, serge, merins, drill overcoats, hats, grand worked cushions, slippers, &c.

An invoice of iron bedsteads, 3, 3½, 4½ and 5 feet broad.

7 boxes Scotch whisky 1 star by Bowman, Duncan & Co.
9 " " " 2 " " "
22 " " " 3 " " "
10 " Pints Chablis.
10 " Bottles Larmont.
10 " Pints Bitter.

On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Allibhoy ex s.s. Arcot—
4 bales 96 bolts canvas.
On account and at the risk of Maneckjee Sorabjee—
1 case 18 sets of silk carriage laces.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Light Victoria.
1 English-built buggy.
1 Good steady horse, goes well in harness.

SALE OF T. RED YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Gopal Geerdhur—

R.S.—2,205—2,094-2,095 / 2,100/2,103 } 6 bales T. Red yarn ex s.s. Italia.
2,259/78 20 " " ex s.s. Hispania.
2,379/88 10 " " ex s.s. Roumania.
2,434/43 10 " " ex s.s. Armenia.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Puna Amra & Co. and on account and at the risk of Sorabjee Cursetjee Jeweller (an insolvent).—

1 diamond necklace.
3 " rings.
1 " " very costly.
1 ruby "
1 gold bracelet.
1 " " set with diamonds and turquoises.
1 " neck chain.

The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 6, Grant-road, close to Mr. John Ryan's bungalow, opposite the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a glass aquarium with gold fishes on stand, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine, a large size musical box, an office shigram with a bay Arab horse and harness, rich table ornaments and flower vases, plants, &c., the property of G. Ainsworth, Esq., the same comprises rich fern pattern and cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and breakfast frames, tea and coffee services, hotwater and vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, tea pot, egg boiler, biscuit box, butter pot, table spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, Mappins cutlery, and french-polished furniture comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, card, writing, folding, and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy folding and malet and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, teapoys, conversation and reclining couches, chiffoniers, book and hatstands, bedstead, brass travelling bedstead, chest of drawers, almyras with mirror glass doors, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, cheval dressing glasses, screens, perambulators, a glass aquarium, with gold fishes on stand, Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, musical box, oleographs, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, bronze and parian figures, velvet and Cambay carpets, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture, plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse and a set of single harness.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD [illegible]

Bombay, 30th June, 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that COWASJEE SORABJEE BHEDWAR has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from HEERJEE JEHANGHIR READY-MONEY the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim in and to the said premises, or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 17, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof ; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 29,279 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east and north partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady, known as Raigoon Hill, and partly by the property of Parsee Punchayet, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Wachagandhee, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Sir Cawasjee Jehanghir Readymoney.—Dated this 24th day of June, 1882.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

" UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS,
SPECIAL IMPROVED MANUFACTURE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. announce the arrival of their Waterproof Clothing for the Monsoon 1882. The term "FACED" signifies an extra Piece of India Rubber round the skirt and wrists to prevent the water from running up on the inside. In heavy rain this improvement will be found of real service.

Drab Vulcanized Coats, Thin, Cool, Durable, and Light in Weight.

46 inches.	48 inches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
Rs. 8-8.	Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 11.	Rs. 11-8.	Rs. 12.	Rs. 12-8.

Fawn Coloured Coats for very Hard Wear, FACED.

46 inches.	48 inches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
Rs. 15-8.	Rs. 16.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 17.	Rs. 17-8.	Rs. 18.	Rs. 18-8.

Slate Coloured Cashmere Coats, strongly recommended, FACED.

48 inches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
Rs. 23.	Rs. 24.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 26.	Rs. 27.	Rs. 28.

Regulation Military Cloaks, Double Cashmere, FACED.

48 inches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
Rs. 35.	Rs. 36.	Rs. 37.	Rs. 38.	Rs. 39.	Rs. 40.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

Waterproof Ground Sheets with Brass Eyelets.

56 inches by 90 inches.	56 inches by 85 inches.
Rs. 20.	Rs. 18 each.

Waterproof Leggings, Storm Caps, Swimming Belts, Air Cushions, India Rubbe Baths and Basins, Waterproof Sheeting, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 4-8 per yard, Gig Aprons Rs. 10-8 each, Waterproof Rugs with Air Pillow let in, Goloshes, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silks Black	...from 2 4 per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored	... " 2 11 "	Ditto Ball	... " 9 0 "
Satins all shades ...	... " 1 9 "	Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
Velvets	... " 2 0 "	Flowers Ditto	
Velveteens colored ...	... " 1 8 "	Feathers Ditto	
Ditto Black	... " 1 8 "	Fens Ditto	
Sateens all Shades ...	... " 0 8 "	Ribbons in all shades and widths	
Grenadines	... " 0 5 "	Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1 8 dozen.
Alpacas	... " 0 6 "	Gloves Kid white and colored...	" 1 4 per pair.
Serges Blue	... " 1 2 "	" " Black and colored	" 1 8 "
Muslins white and fancy,	... " 0 4½ "	" Silk Black ...	" 0 15 "
Lawns	... " 0 2½ "	" " Colored 2 Buttons....	" 1 6 "
Merinos all Shades ...	... " 1 6 "	" " " 3 Buttons....	" 1 12 "
" Black ...	... " 0 13½ "	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for....	" 0 8 "
Pompadours, fast colours	... " 0 5 "	Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12 dozen.
Batistes all shades ...	... " 0 6 "	Linen Cuffs	" 4 2 "
Nets all colors	... " 0 6 "	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	" 5 8 each.
Frillings	... " 0 1½ "	Ditto untrimmed ...	" 0 12 "
Cash's Frillings all widths	...	Hats Riding	" 5 12 each.
Fringes Black Silk ...	... " 0 14 "	Hoisery in all qualities and prices.	

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.
Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.
Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.
Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.
Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. **C. MARCKS & CO.,** BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking .... Rs. 85, 90, and 98.
The Time-Piece, not striking .... Rs. 55, 68, 72, and 88.

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking .... Rs. 65, and 95.
The Time-Piece .... Rs. 44, 50, and 85.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking on Gong .... Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto Ditto on Bell .... Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto Ditto on Bell with Alarum...Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES,
AS ABOVE,
PRICED Rs.70, 95, 110, & 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3¼ in diameter.

PRICE Rs. 110.

23rd June, 1882.

ANDREW USHER & C

OLD VATTED GLENLIV

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHI

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the
Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an impe
bottles, two imperial gallons.
The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old
offered in India.
Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned a
Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.
The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of

CUTLER, PALMER &
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESI
BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Cash.
Rs.
22 ... Old Vatted Glenlivet
26 ... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special R

THACKER & COMP

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIO
IND
PHOTOG
BINOCUL
ALBUMS.
LEATHER

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARI

THACKER AND COMPAN

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOM

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 perdoz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 3 4 " " 7 doz.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE GOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche ...	" 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne ...	" 31 0	..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ...	" 57 0	60 0
MOSELLE.		
Branneberger (still) ...	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.) ...	" 21 0	
Sparkling Moselle ...	" 32 0	
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer ...	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer ...	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer ...	" 18 0	..
Liebfraumilch ...	" 22 0	" 25 0
Hochheimer ...	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer ...	" ..	" 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg ...	" 36 0	
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour blanche ...	Rs. 20 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de [illegible] ...	Rs. 11 0	
Les Canons ...	" 17 0	Rs. 19
Chateau Leoville ...	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte ...	" 21 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc ...	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre ...	" 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce ...	" 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien ...	" 26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay ...	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin ...	" 26 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac ...	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do. ...	" 21 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cognac ...	" 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star ...	" 22 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars ...	" 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's *** stars ...	" 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old) ...	" 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old) ...	" 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
ST. PAULI BEER ...	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
FLOWER & SONS PALE ALE ...	" 5 0	" 3 0
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry ...	Rs. 18 0	
Italian Vermouth ...	" 19 0	
Whisky (fine Highland) ...	" 21 0	
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants ...	" 21 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe ...	" 30 0	
Assorted Liqueurs ...	" 32 0	
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur) ...	" 25 0	
Do. (finest) ...	" 33 0	
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.) ...	" 33 0	
Real Italian Olive Oil, large bottles ...	" 14 0	
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins) ...	" 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

NOTICES.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.* Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

INSURA

SUN FIRE OF
ESTABLI
INSURANCES effected upo
Shops, Dwelling-Houses and th
the Mofussil, at the current rat
CLAIMS arranged by the loc
promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASS

ROYAL EXCHANG
CORPORATION.—Polic
on Merchandise and Buildings in
REM
Agents, Royal Exchange
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN
ASSURANCE
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ES
INSURANCE effected
DESCRIPTION of PROPER
MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE

THE LONDON AND PROVINCI
COMPANY, LI
SUBSCRIBED CAPITA
THE undersigned having
AGENTS for this Company
CEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, C
Buildings, Warehouses, Shops,
Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and
rent rates. 15 per cent. discount
and stamps on annual policies are
Agents, London and Provincial Fi
Rampart-row, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSUR
FIRE, LIFE AND
CAPITAL—£2,500
FUNDS EXCEED
THE above Company
every description of FIRE a
accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at adv
WALLACE &
4, Elphinst

THE INDIAN GUA
SURETYSHIP ASSOCI
IS the FIRST PUB
established in India, to provide
arising through dishonesty of pers
trust, and to obviate the incon
Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association
for European and Native Officer
Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are reliev
pecuniary-losses to which persons
responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according
Employment on the amount of sec
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal
D. McLAUCHLAN SL
3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTIC

SULPHOLINE LOTIO
Means of CURING SKIN
scarcely any eruption but will yi
few days, and commence to fade a
cure. Ordinary pimples, redness,
ness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst
orders, that have plagued the suff
deeply rooted they may be, " Sulph
attack them. It destroys the
these unsightly, irritable, painf
produces a clear, healthy, natur
"Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by
2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and
TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE a
strengthens the nervous an
proves digestion, animates the spir
For debilitated health from the eff
tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE an
tones and developes the ner
the blood, promotes appetite, dispe
sion, fortifies the digestive organs,
neuralgia, ague, indigestion, feve
affections and in wasting disease,
&c. The whole frame is greatly i
Tonic, the mental faculties bright
greatly strengthened, and a re
certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d
by Chemists everywhere. The nam
Laboratory, London, must be on
Tonic so certain in effect as
Iron. It is strongly recommended
and the Colonies, and should alw
use in every case of fever or feb
TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODO
pared only by J. Pepper, Lon
bination, extracted from medicinal
stead of blue pill and calomel for
biliousness, and all symptoms of c
which are generally pain beneath th
drowsiness, no appetite, furred tong
in the morning, giddiness, disturban
feeling of general depression. It se
motion, very slightly acts on the b
health and comfort within 24
medicine. Taraxacum and Podo
only by J. PEPPER, Bedford La
name is on every label. Bottles,
all Chemists. A most valuable
India, Australia, the Cape, and C

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR
will darken grey hair, and
bring back the natural colour
that produced by an instantane
jure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR
is the best for restoring
lour. It produces a perfectly n
lutely harmless. Recommended
encouraging growth of new hai

LOCKYER'S
RESTORER.—No other
Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by C
Perfumers in London, and thro
Lockyer's is equal to any of th
Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COM
DR. KING'S DANDE
LIVER PILLS
THE BEST REMEDY FOR L
DERANGEMENT, FLATU
THE SHOULDERS, BAD
ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HE
symptoms of disordered live
ledged by many eminent su
mildest pills for every constitu
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d.;
sold by Chemists and Medic
world. Prepared by
Specially valuable Pills for res

Printed and Published by th
GEARY, at the *Bombay Ga*
Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : GEORG
hill, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. G
lishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALC
SPINK & Co.